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FRENCH AUTHORITY ACCUSES GERMANS OF "SELLING SHORT"

Declares Berlin Government Is Making Large Profits—Doubts Are Thrown on His Figures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19.—The charges of Maurice Pastin, a French financial writer, quoted as having declared in Paris that the Berlin Government had a cache of prominent German industrialists are reaping an enormous harvest of real money by selling short on German marks, the Frenchman has flooded the world with paper marks that have been represented to be excellent investments, finds partial confirmation in New York. M. Pastin asserted that "investors in the United States hold about \$5,000,000,000 marks bought for from 2 cents to 3 cents, which Germany is buying back at one-third of a cent at the present time."

Concerning the above charges, a well-known foreign exchange banker, who, for obvious reasons, cannot be named, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today the opinion that the figure \$5,000,000,000 "may come somewhere near the amount of German marks held by United States investors as the people of this country have been taking up the marks at the average rate of about 20,000,000,000 per annum for the past three years, or since 1919, when these operations began to get active."

Continuing, the New York banker said, "The only means, especially in the United States and other countries, outside of central Europe, have been induced to speculate in German marks on exchange on the pretext that it was a sure winning game. For instance, when the mark went down to 2 cents, many of these inexperienced people were prevailed upon to buy a certain class of exchange brokers assuring their clients, and perhaps in good faith at the time, that the value of the mark could not possibly undergo further shrinkage. What was the result? Thousands of people in this country of extremely modest means bought as much as \$100,000 of German marks at a small amount down, payment on a 25 per cent margin. At that time when these operations were active the marks represented 50 for a dollar, or around an average quotation of 2 cents a mark."

He said the steady diminution of the mark's value has gone on until now it is at 1/3 cent, almost anything might be expected. On Monday of this week the mark was worth at the rate of 267 to the American dollar, but today it is at a drop of 55 points in 24 hours, or about 16 per cent. The exchange is almost daily, but the mark is floating around one-third of a cent on the average."

It is not difficult to see what the result of all this great shrinkage means to the small investors of the United States who have no money to lose at best. Besides this country, the people of England, France, the Allied nations and neutral peoples of Holland, Spain, Switzerland, Norway and others have come under the yoke of the mark's depreciation."

"We have just been apprised of the bad condition of one of the Norwegian banks caused by the shrinkage of the German mark, depreciated German industrial bonds and securities. However, the banks in many foreign countries have been hard hit as a direct result of all these conditions."

"As for the German Government having any part in the alleged re-buying of marks, sold in the United States at from 2 cents to 3 cents, as for the Berlin Government buying these back at current exchange rates of about one-third of a cent per mark, I don't believe it either likely or feasible."

"Suppose, for illustration, that Germany accumulates \$10,000,000 in New York, why that amount eventually will be transferred to the credit of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

CHILEAN PRESIDENT HOPES FOR TACNA-ARICA SOLUTION

Senor Alessandri Says His Country Is Willing to Make Reasonable Sacrifices for Settlement

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 19.—(By the United Press)—Chile is prepared to make every sacrifice within the limits of right and justice in order to obtain a successful result in the Tacna-Arica conference, Arturo Alessandri, President of Chile, declared in an interview here yesterday. He said: "I am very grateful to President Harding for his invitation to hold the conference in the United States. I look upon the United States as an idealistic nation—not as a materialistic nation seeking money for itself—but as a nation using its material resources to build institutions for the service of humanity. Chile has the most sincere desire to reach an agreement in the Tacna-Arica conference, and is prepared to make every sacrifice within the limits of right and justice based upon the Arica treaty. I believe civilization is founded upon respect for treaties between nations. We must and will defend our rights as determined within this treaty. Chile goes to the conference with the most optimistic spirit, hopeful of great success."

Asked regarding the position of Bolivia, Senor Alessandri said: "If the

Tacna-Arica conference at Washington is successful, and should the case arise, Chile is prepared to consider in the most conciliatory spirit Bolivian aspirations, but Bolivian claims cannot be taken up in connection with the Tacna-Arica conference because they were settled in the treaty of 1904 and Bolivia is not a party to the Arica treaty."

He said he considered the Pan-American conference here next year of transcendental importance. Upon its work will be built a closer and better understanding among all nations of the Western Hemisphere, he believes. He expressed pleasure that the United States had decided to send such a strong delegation.

Referring to the attitude of American business men, Senor Alessandri said: "The great American enterprises in Chile not only served to develop the natural resources and material interests of this country, but served as educational institutions for our people."

"The Tacna-Arica conference, it is expected, will be opened on April 28.

Rumanian Children Express Gratitude

Said Gift of \$3 to "Destitute" Youngsters in America

BUCHAREST, April 19.—Children in a village school near Bucharest have contributed \$3 in Rumanian lei to "aid the children of families made destitute by the destruction of the Knickerbocker Theater in Washington, D. C."

Unable to visualize the vast extent of the United States, the youngsters believed the collapse of the theater was a disaster affecting the entire American people. Rumanian children have received much help from their little American brothers and sisters, and they chose this method of showing their appreciation."

ITALIAN KING OPENS RAILWAY CONGRESS

By Special Cable

ROME, April 19.—The International Railway Congress was inaugurated yesterday afternoon when the King of Italy performed the opening ceremony. Thirty-one states are taking part in the congress, including the United States.

Signor Rocco, the Minister of Public Works delivered the inaugural address. M. Tundoller, the president of the International Railway Association, in the course of his presidential address said that the ninth congress should have taken place in 1915 in Berlin. The German occupation of Belgium, however, caused a cessation in the activities of the association, which was put under sequestration by the Belgian Government at the end of the war, owing to the fact that the Germans had certain credits in the International Railway Association. After the liquidation of the present association, the president went on to explain, another association was formed on the same basis as the former. The present congress had been called for the purpose of drafting new regulations. The regulations which had governed the proceedings of the first congress had been drafted by Italy.

AMANEUEL QUEZON RESIGNS

MANILA, P. I., April 19.—Amanuel Quezon today resigned as joint head of the proposed mission to lay before President Harding the claims of the Philippines to independence. He declared he would not accompany the mission in any capacity unless it is instructed to work for absolute independence.

PRESIDENT FIRMS TO REJECT BONUS IN PRESENT FORM

Measure Must Carry Payment Provision for Approval, Reports Senator

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After a visit to the White House today James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, told Republican senators that the President was not disposed to change his position on the bonus bill, and that he would veto the measure unless provision was made to meet the obligation which would be incurred in enacting the proposed legislation.

The conclusion was reached that it would be necessary to provide for a sales tax or to make some similar provision and it is thought that it may be necessary to attach this provision to the pending tariff bill or to postpone the bonus legislation until interest begins to come in on the loan to Great Britain, when that money could be utilized. Senator Watson reported that the President still was irrevocably opposed to a bond issue as a means of raising funds with which to pay the soldiers.

With the return here tonight of Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that committee, acting under explicit instructions from the Republican conference of the Senate, will set in motion machinery to press for passage of the soldiers' bonus bill.

At the outset of negotiations, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, gave a timely warning that the deficit of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1933 will reach a peak of \$484,000,000. It is expected the Treasury figures will play an important part in the political drama now being enacted in the Senate around the bonus and the tariff.

Great Fight Ahead

Despite the decision of the Republican conference to press the bonus, opponents scored a half-way victory when they blocked plans to press it ahead of tariff legislation.

On both the tariff and the bonus the Finance Committee faces a tremendous fight. Chief opposition to the bonus, in the present form of the bill, comes from the Administration and threatens to disrupt party harmony at the outset. Under the leadership of Farnfield M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking minority member of the Finance Committee, the Senate Democrats are engineering a campaign on the tariff that may ultimately block Republican plans to pass even within three months as planned.

Minority Will Take Time

Senator Simmons has indicated that he will take his time in filing the minority report on the tariff bill. (Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

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DECISION TO DEBAR GERMANS CAUSES NEUTRAL PROTEST



Dr. Walter Rathenau, Who Is Presenting Germany's Case at the Economic Conference

FRANCE CAUTIOUS IN GENOA DILEMMA

Hasty Action Avoided as It Is Said It Would Leave Russian Field to Germany

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 19.—The decision at Genoa to continue the conference, after gently rebuking Germany only, is not surprising to those who were privileged to discuss the situation with the French chiefs in Paris. Although on the first news of the Russo-German pact indignation ran high, on second thoughts it was noticeable that the whole attitude had changed. There was a meeting of the Ministers and Raymond Poincaré put himself in touch with Louis Barthou, who is at Genoa.

The Christian Science Monitor representative toward evening found the French exceedingly cautious. The dilemma had become obvious to them. Any hasty action which broke off relations would, of course, simply leave the Russian field to Germany. Germany would desire nothing better, while Russia, though hopeful of general recognition, would be content to have concluded at least one treaty and to have set up conditions which must have their weight as a precedent. Other powers can hardly get much better terms than Germany, that is to say, mutual cancellation of past obligations and a clean start.

Electioneering Blow

That Mr. Lloyd George should have received a bad electioneering blow is of little importance, except to his partisans. The truth is that France had an opportunity of coming to separate terms with Russia and had things gone a little different would probably have done so. As she did not, Russia concluded her bargain with Germany. But whatever is the blow to her prestige, however unpleasant the political consequences, The Christian Science Monitor representative discovered very early in the conversations that the French Premier was contrary to newspaper reports, afraid of forcible methods. To cause a rupture at this point was to throw Germany and Russia more completely into each other's arms, to consolidate the Russo-German alliance, which is a danger for France, and to admit defeat.

Now France badly wants, first, for commercial reasons, to get on terms with Russia and, second, for political reasons, to minimize the consequences of the Russo-German understanding by having an understanding of her

GERMANS UNMOVED BY ALLIED PROTEST

Public Opinion Meets Criticism of the Genoa Agreement With Great Calmness

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 19.—German public opinion has met the storm of protest which the Genoa agreement has aroused in allied countries with great calmness, but equally with a determination not to allow itself to be shaken from the position embodied in that agreement. The only note of irritation discernible in today's numerous press comments is that provoked by the Allied, notably the French, suggestions that the agreement represents some sort of alliance between Russia and Germany in a military sense, with the hope of retrieving the position and dominating influence in Europe which, through the war and, in Russia's case through the revolution, both countries had lost.

The majority Socialist organ, "Vorwärts," sharply declares this morning that such a suggestion is sheer rubbish, as Germany's only desire now is to live peacefully with all its neighbors, and that she has buried for all time her imperialist ambitions. "If the agreement really possessed the aggressive nationalist character suggested by the French press, certainly the German Reichstag, which represents the peace tendencies in Germany today, would resolutely refuse to approve it," adds "Vorwärts."

The comment of Hugo Stinnes' chief Berlin press mouthpiece, "Die Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," makes it clear that Germany signed the agreement suddenly, although it was the result of many months negotiations, simply because had it not done so the danger existed that an agreement would have been reached between Russia and the allied powers which would have damaged Germany's vital economic interests.

As mentioned in a previous dispatch, Mr. Lloyd George's indignation occasioned surprise bordering on amusement, it being pointed out, firstly, that he was well aware of the Russian-German negotiations, and secondly, the agreement gives effect to his own policy.

Socialists Win in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—After two years of factional battling the Socialist city administration today controls the common council. Three independent aldermen swung their support to Mayor Hoan, Socialist, and reorganized the council last night with Socialists in control of all the committees.

Assert Action Should Not Have Been Taken Without Consent of Conference

POLAND OBJECTS TO RUSSO-GERMAN PACT

Warsaw Representatives Dispute Right of Bolsheviks to Waive Reparation Claims

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 19.—Representatives of neutral states attending the economic Conference here have protested against the decision of the Allies and the Little Entente to exclude Germany from sub-commission No. 1. This action debars the Berlin delegates from further participation in the discussion of Russian affairs. The Christian Science Monitor representative is assured that this protest does not criticize the form of the allied note, but considers that no decision affecting the whole Conference should have been taken without all the nations represented being consulted. It is reported that Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish delegate, has already spoken to Signor Schanzer, the representative of Italy, on the subject.

Another protest has also been raised by Poland, but in this case it is against the Russo-German treaty itself, as a great part of reparations from Germany to Russia, which have been abolished by the treaty, should have gone to Poland to pay for the devastated territory within her frontiers. Poland, therefore, disputes the right of the Bolsheviks to waive all claims against German reparations.

Accusation Contested

A close day of tense excitement has at least seen a clarification of the attitude of the Allies toward the Russo-German treaty, although the episode is by no means closed. The mystery surrounding the affair is far from being cleared up. The point made yesterday that the agreement is not inconsistent with the Genoa ideal seems generally accepted. The discussion entirely concerns the time and method of its completion, and as the allied note to Germany—which bears the signatures of all the allied and associated powers, excepting America and Greece—indicates, the question at issue is the completion of a secret accord by Germany behind the backs of her colleagues after she had been accorded an equal voice in the sub-commission appointed to deal with this very matter.

The accusation is sharply contested in German circles. Dr. Rathenau has emphatically denied the allied allegations of hole-and-corner methods. He declared that a practical accord would have been reached some time ago. He said he himself had made three attempts to see Mr. Lloyd George last week without success. Then he gave the official cachet to some stories, which had already been rumored. The first was that a member of the British delegation had frequent interviews with the German delegate charged with Russian negotiations and was fully aware of the progress. This was nothing remarkable as the whole world was aware that Russia and Germany were negotiating.

Visit from Delegation

A further statement, however, was much more interesting. Dr. Rathenau declared that on Friday evening a representative of an allied delegation who, the Christian Science Monitor representative ascertains, was an Italian Undersecretary, informed him that the Russo-allied negotiations were rapidly nearing a conclusion and that all material points were agreed to, only the signature being pending. Admitting this to be correct the question is who sent this emissary? Why was he sent? How happened it that simultaneously the French semi-official Havas agency issued a bogus story of Mr. Lloyd George's ultimatum to the Bolsheviks? This has yet to be learned.

Dr. Rathenau was asked whether this was the individual who brought the official communication from the Allies. Receiving the answer that it was semi-official, he was again asked whether an official communication could not have been awaited. Dr. Rathenau replied: "I accept it as official."

Dr. Rathenau continued: "You see the position. Although appointed to the sub-commission dealing with this matter, we had been shut out of the private deliberations between the Russians and the Allies. Though nobody was caring for Germany's interests in these conversations, there are certain points in the London experts' memorandum we cannot accept, as they are prejudicial to our interests. We risked finding ourselves this week confronted with a document to sign. As we saw an arrangement had been made which we could not accept, we had to go our own way."

Conflicting Reports

The Christian Science Monitor representative next asked why, as it was understood that a virtual agreement had been reached before arriving at Genoa, it was necessary to choose last

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

CANADIAN MILLERS REQUEST GOVERNMENT TO LOWER RATES

Deputation Waits on Cabinet Ministers and Ask for an Order-in-Council

Special from Monitor Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont., April 19 (Special).—Demanding that an order-in-council be passed bringing about a reduction in the rates on grain products from Georgian Bay and Lake ports to Montreal and St. John for export, and fixing a reasonable relationship between the rates on grain products and the rates on grain from Lake and bay ports for export, a deputation representing the Dominion millers waited upon a subcommittee of the Cabinet in the privy council chamber this morning. Agricultural interests in Ontario and Quebec were represented in defense of the petition by W. B. Rodhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the former Province, and J. M. Carson, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec.

Darcy Scott was counsel for the petitioners, while the railways were well represented in opposition to the demand. The Government was represented by Sir Lomer Gouin and W. R. Motherwell, Jacques Bureau, J. A. Robb, and Ernest Lapointe. The petition is in the nature of an appeal against an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners issued in January last, refusing the demand of the millers.

It was claimed today that the existing rates from the lake ports on flour for export are about 20 per cent higher than the rates on wheat for export, and that this disparity is an unjust discrimination against the shippers of flour, and that flour rates should therefore be reduced. It was pointed out that in the European markets, Canadian export wheat comes into direct competition with Canadian export flour, and that therefore, under the equality clauses of the Railway Act there should be a parity, or at least a fixed reasonable spread between the rates on the two.

The agricultural interests favor the petition on the ground that the offer of the wheat is needed for stock purposes, and the discrimination encourages grinding overseas. The railways in rebuttal of the petition contended that present rates on wheat are low because of water competition. That the rates on flour are reasonable and that to increase the rates on wheat from bay and lake ports would be to divert the traffic from Canadian to American ports of export. "We cannot give a bonus to the milling interests," is the gist of the railway argument.

AMERICA ENDS FOOD CRISIS IN RUSSIA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.—American relief has remedied the food shortage in Russia and from now on there should be gradual improvement in conditions over there, according to a report made at a meeting of President Harding's Cabinet by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

It is probable, it was said, that it will not be necessary to use all of the appropriation which was made by Congress to aid in the Russian relief work. James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana, is expected in Washington a day or two by Secretary Hoover to make a report on conditions in the Volga River regions as he found them in his investigation for the American Government.

NEUTRALS PROTEST AGAINST DECISION TO DEBAR GERMANS

(Continued from Page 1)

Sunday as the moment for signature. This provoked a reiteration of the above statement.

Dr. Rathenau might have demanded an official communication instead of hurriedly accepting an unofficial one, and since the Russo-German conversations were merely friendly, an examination of the experts' report was undertaken with a view to finding a point of contact. It is pure presumption to assume the conclusions reached would have been set before any party for signature. They had been reported to No. 1 subcommittee for approval of other wise.

From the welter of conflicting reports in which the development is still submerged it is impossible as yet to extract the facts. The present indications suggest either a put up job between the two or that Russia refused Germany's first signature. In the light of what is known, Germany stands accused of bad faith, though it is idle to deny that both she and Russia temporarily strengthened their respective positions. So far as the alleged cognizance of the Allies is concerned it is advisable to assume, meantime, that they naturally were aware of the Russo-German pourparlers, but the actual signature of the treaty took them by surprise.

Dr. Rathenau Protests

The Christian Science Monitor representative saw Dr. Rathenau again after he had perused a copy of the allied note, when he reiterated the gist of the above conversations strongly protesting against the allegation of going behind the backs of members of the sub-committee. Apart from its condemnation of German tactics—it is recognized that Russia can do what she likes—the point in this document is that she is removed from sub-committee No. 1. This happens whatever the nature of her reply. It is also notable that French technical objections are dropped, thus obviating a mass of futile argument.

The method of handling this delicate situation is one more product of the ingenuity of Mr. Lloyd George. Seeing the Conference confronted with a fait accompli on the one hand and the danger of a rupture on the other, he devised a subterfuge which satisfies Great Britain because it avoids precipitating a crisis, pleases France because it chastises Germany, removes Germany from the subcommittee, but does not hurt her because she has now got her arrangement with Russia anyway. It has been decided that even if Germany refuses, which is most improbable, the Conference will go on.

Of course the Allies are not by any means out of the woods yet. Feeling is running high, not only on account of the actual happenings, but also because it is evident that somebody is deliberately misrepresenting the facts. The Russian obstacle still faces the Allies and the Bolshevik attitude has been augmented considerably since Sunday.

The other subcommittees continue their investigations, but all technical discussions have been overshadowed by the fundamental political issues.

German Foreign Minister Discusses New Crisis With Mr. Lloyd George

GENOA, April 19 (By The Associated Press)—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, conferred with British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Russian Foreign Minister, Georgievitch Tchitcherine, this morning regarding the hearing of the Germans from the Russian commission of the Conference. The Germans will probably submit a formal reply tonight to the allied note on this subject.

Many other informal conferences were held with legal experts of the various delegations in an effort to bring out the exact scope of the Entente note.

France Issues Communiqué

The expected German demand for discussion of her case before a plenary session of the Conference will prove a "mortal blow" to the Conference, it is declared in a French communiqué issued here this noon. The communiqué points out that for the first time since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles the world sees the names of the representatives of nine powers making up an entente affixed to a document which protests German conduct.

The communiqué insists that the dragging of the controversy into the full session of the Conference would bring about a situation which Europe wishes to avoid, namely, the lining up of new political groups one against the other. It refers to the signing of the Russo-German treaty as a "manifestation of the Bismarckian spirit which caused the allied bloc immediately to affirm its unity."

Italian Comments

Commenting on the note sent by the Allies, the entire Italian press is agreed in declaring that the note suggested by Mr. Lloyd George was much stronger than the note actually sent. The note, they say, was modified chiefly through the conciliatory efforts of Signor Schanzer, who pointed out that the chief object of all the delegates was to prevent the breaking up of the Conference.

Baron Romano Avazzana, as secretary general of the Conference, called at 7:30 o'clock last evening on Dr. Joseph Wirth, head of the German delegation, to deliver the note, but Dr. Wirth being absent the Baron was received by Dr. Rathenau, the German Foreign Minister. After reading the note Dr. Rathenau said it would be impossible for the German delegates to attend the gala dinner being offered by Signor Facta to all conference delegates, in view of the receipt of such a glaring condemnation of the Germans, which required careful examination on their part.

Dr. Wirth at Banquet

"That won't do," exclaimed Baron Avazzana. "Your absence from the

dinner would emphasize the gravity of the situation."

"But what can we do?" asked Dr. Rathenau.

"It is very simple," replied the Baron. "Give me back the note, come to the dinner as if nothing had happened and I will give you the note again afterwards."

The Baron pocketed the note and left.

Baron Avazzana and Dr. Wirth sat next to each other at the dinner, and after the banquet Baron Avazzana waited a half hour before delivering the note, in order not to break up the festivities. He then beckoned the German Chancellor to a secluded corner, where the note was privately delivered. The German delegation left almost immediately afterward.

Commenting this morning on the German issue the newspaper Caffaro says:

"Germany, crushed by conferences and disarmed by treaties, suddenly acquires a virtual army of which no treaty can deprive her, because it does not belong to her. This is the Russo-German army, now composed of about 2,000,000 men which Trotsky rallies with an iron hand and which he uses as a menace to Russia's neighbors and the whole of Europe, even when he pretends to hold it in check with words of peace no less dangerous than his warlike declarations. This is the really great importance of the Russo-German treaty."

Text of Allied Note

The following is the text of the allied note to the German delegation: "The undersigned powers, having learned with astonishment that in the first stage of the Genoa Conference Germany, without reference to the other powers assembled, has secretly concluded a treaty with the Soviet Government."

"The questions covered by the treaty are the subject of negotiations between the representatives of Russia and those of all the other powers invited to the Conference, including Germany, and the German Chancellor himself declared at the opening session that the German delegation would co-operate with the other powers for a solution of these questions in a spirit of genuine loyalty and fellowship."

"The undersigned powers therefore express to the German delegation in the frankest terms their opinion that the conclusion of such an agreement while the Conference was in session is a violation of the conditions to which Germany pledged itself on entering the Conference."

"By inviting Germany to Genoa and offering her representation on every commission on equal terms with themselves, inviting powers proved their readiness to waive memories of the war, and granted Germany an opportunity for honest co-operation with former enemies in the European tasks of the Conference."

"To that offer of good-will and fellowship Germany replied with an act which destroys the spirit of mutual confidence indispensable to international co-operation, the establishment of which is the chief aim of the Conference."

"At all conferences unofficial conversations between parties are permissible, often desirable. They are helpful so long as they are designed to facilitate the common task and so long as the results are brought to the conference table for common discussion and decision. But that is not what the German delegates have done."

"This reply is not subject to any examination or sanction by the Conference. We understand that it is final and that it is not proposed to be submitted to the judgment of the Conference. It is, in fact, a violation of some of the principles on which the Conference is based."

"In these circumstances, the undersigned do not consider it fair or equitable that Germany, having effected her own arrangement with Russia, should enter into a discussion of the conditions of an arrangement between their countries and Russia; they therefore assume that the German delegates have by their action renounced any further participation in the discussion of the conditions of agreement between Russia and the various countries represented at the Conference."

"LLOYD GEORGE (England)."

"BARTHOU (France)."

"FACTA (Italy)."

"ISHII (Japan)."

"THEUNIS (Belgium)."

"BENES (Czechoslovakia)."

"SKIRMUNT (Poland)."

"NINCHITCH (Jugo-Slavia)."

"DIAMANDY (Rumania)."

Genoa Incident Viewed

Placidly in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19.—The happenings at Genoa are received placidly here. A high diplomatic authority, interviewed on behalf of The Christian Science Monitor, pointed out that the future now largely depends on the attitude of Paris. M. Poincaré has always been the strongest upholder of the Versailles Treaty, and it has yet to be seen whether he will agree to a juridical pronouncement that it has not been infringed. Meanwhile, foreign exchanges here generally remain unaltered and the stock market unaffected; even such shares as those of the Russo-Asiatic Company, which has large mining interests in Russia, are practically unchanged.

A leading member of the commercial community here, when interviewed, expressed the opinion that the Germans had made a political mistake in concluding a treaty with a government unrepresentative of the Russian people, though, from a material viewpoint, their bargain was a good one. The Russian claims against Germany if the Bolshevik remained in power, for supplies commandeered during the war were considerably exceeded by the German claims against Russia for debts and confiscation of property. Germany again, needed lead, copper, iron, timber, oil, zinc and other raw materials which Russia produces and by recognizing the Soviet Government as proprietor of the properties which had been developed at the expense of British, French, Belgian and other capitalists, might conceivably hope to obtain them without paying for the work done by the rightful owners.

The Northcliffe press takes the view that the Allies have been duped and that the measures now being taken

do not affect the fact that the Germans have sinned.

The Daily Mail says it will be more to the purpose if the Reparation Commission declares Germany's back-siding agreement with Russia null and void.

The Westminster Gazette says England and France have been dreaming impossible dreams and if what has happened has brought allied Europe to reason it will not be regretted.

Senator Borah Regards

Situation With Apprehension

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.—While the Administration holds to the view that the Russo-German alliance is of no concern to the United States, the news from the Genoa Conference is received with grave apprehension by such leaders of the "Irreconcilable" group in the Senate as William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

The danger lies in the creation of a powerful counter-alliance to the four-power alliance in the opinion of Senator Borah, which he regards as inevitable unless the allied governments change their attitude with respect to Germany and Russia and agree to allow China to become a party to the four-power treaty.

"The Russo-German alliance is a natural and inevitable by-product of the policy of the Allies," said Senator Borah today. "Both of these nations have been excluded and ostracized. It was inevitable that they should come together. I never had any doubt about the four-power alliance, but I did not think, however, it would follow so soon, but that was unavoidable in my judgment under the circumstances."

"I do not know why there should be so much excitement about the new treaty. If a four-power alliance is regarded as a good thing, then a two-power alliance must be just as good."

Senator Borah believes that so long as two groups of nations are aligned against each other, war will be the inevitable result, as he warned frequently during Senate debates on the Pacific pact.

Administration Is Silent

In Regard to the Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The attitude of the Administration in regard to the Russo-German pact, announced at Genoa, is that American interests are not seriously affected by it and that this government, having elected to remain out of the Conference, has no part but that of an observer, and that comment on differences arising among the conferees at Genoa would have no place.

Admittedly the results of the conference will affect the United States, but this Government is not responsible for those results. There is no indication on the part of State Department officials that they apprehend that the questions that have come up within the last few days will wreck the Conference. It is believed, on the other hand, that the problem is now being worked out by the statesmen who have the matter in hand.

While no one can be quoted on the subject, there is unmistakably an impression prevailing here that Mr. Lloyd George and perhaps others were privy to what was going on and that the explosion was not so unexpected as at first appeared. Neither are the delegates entirely unprepared to deal with it. Now that the first sensation is fading away, it is believed that the barring of Germany from the Conference is a part of the plan to "save the face of France" and others, that Germany was prepared to be barred.

It was pointed out by officials here today that the German-Russian Treaty of Rapallo cannot create wealth or assets either for Germany or Russia, and that therefore there can be no change in the economic situation between the two countries.

Walter Lichtenstein Speaks

on Consequences of Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 19.—"I don't see how anyone could be surprised at the treaty between Germany and Russia," said Walter Lichtenstein, executive secretary in charge of foreign credits for the First National Bank of Chicago. "It was the thing that was bound to happen as a result of the trend of the Conference."

"The only way to avoid such separate agreements and have peace in the world is for nations to recognize the economic fundamentals and build on them in reasonableness. If the governments that are in power refuse to face the facts naturally the under dogs are driven into an alliance for mutual support."

"This treaty between Russia and Germany is only a commercial agreement and may be difficult to object to. It is not a military alliance and does not, as far as I have studied it, include anything contrary to the Treaty of Versailles."

"As for the economic consequence of a German-Russian commercial treaty—they may be great—with the two countries an economic unit and with their immense raw material and manufacturing resources. If the Genoa Conference can do nothing but lay down the lines for commercial warfare here is a formidable entry. But the hope of the world is in a new statesmanship that will recognize the economic unit and it is still possible for the Genoa Conference to make a beginning of world rehabilitation."

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FRANCE CAUTIOUS IN GENOA DILEMMA

(Continued from Page 1)

own. The more nations that participate in Russia's reconstruction the less advantage does Germany obtain. To exclude herself in an excess of rage would be ridiculous on the part of France.

Knowledge of Pact

When a direct question was put as to whether such a pact had not been foreseen, the reply was that the government had no official knowledge of the projected negotiations between Russia and Germany. It was not, however, hidden that there had been unofficial knowledge and the extraordinary thing is that M. Poincaré, in drawing up the famous list of restrictions and reservations, did not include a clause forbidding a separate treaty with Russia. It is denied that the door was left open for a possible separate pact between other nations.

Some juridical arguments concerning violations of the Cannes stipulations and the Versailles Treaty were used by the Premier yesterday and repeated in the journal, but the reasoning is doubtful and at best is somewhat pedantic. It is true that M. Poincaré several times referred to the possibility of ending the Conference if the treaty were not annulled, but he did so with many qualifications and in an exceedingly cautious tone. In short, Russia has, by this dramatic move, spoiled the Allies' diplomatic game, begging all questions which it was sought solemnly to discuss, but the Allies, in spite of their indignation, see clearly the disadvantages of any rupture. They do not even address their observations to Russia, who is to continue the negotiations as if nothing had happened.

As regards Germany, on whom the Allies turn with a show of mock severity in an effort to save their faces, it can be of no importance to her whether she sits on commissions which are negotiating an accord between the Allies and Russia, since she is already satisfied. Diplomatically speaking and without any regard to the morality or etiquette of the matter, it is difficult to disguise the fact that Russia has the whip hand. The Allies are obliged to accept a pact, which will weigh heavily upon their own negotiations and they will be throwing up their own game if they break up the Genoa Conference at this stage.

Naturally critics, like André Tardieu, are making the most of the allied difficulties. In calling attention to the ability of Russia to sit in the congress without restriction and the ability of Germany to sit with an important restriction, he says that "during the two years we have seen many acts of feebleness, but we have never seen such feebleness as this." He denounces collective capitalization, but especially the capitulation of France, who has threatened so many times to quit the Conference, if the so-called guarantees were not respected.

M. Barthou, he declares, exploded because the word "disarmament" was pronounced, but this grave event of the signing of the Germano-Russian pact is allowed to pass without provoking any real protest. The personal position of M. Poincaré, who is open to before the elections, which Mr. Collins and Arthur Griffith are firmly determined shall be held in June. Ramon de Valera continues to make speeches, but now that the Irish Republic Army has its own Constitution, his influence is decreasing.

Silgo has been completely evacuated by the Republican force, and Roscommon farmers have passed a resolution calling upon the various political leaders to compose their differences and to set up a government to prevent chaos and ruin to their country.

Reparation Commission

May Consider Validity of Franco-German Pact

PARIS, April 19 (By The Associated Press)—The Reparation Commission is to be asked to consider whether the Russo-German Treaty signed at Rapallo on Sunday violates the Treaty of Versailles in respect to the German-owned property in Russia. This property, under the Versailles pact, is pledged to the commission for payment of reparations.

It was announced that M. Poincaré had requested Louis Dubois, French member of the reparation commission, to place officially before the commission the question of the validity and legality of the Russo-German pact. The Premier also has asked the other allied governments to give similar instructions to their delegates on the commission.

Mr. Poincaré is reported to have taken the initiative in an invitation to the allied governments to consult together with a view to making a joint representation to the Berlin Government, protesting against the Rapallo treaty.

Petitions are being circulated for an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies owing to the situation created by the Conference developments.

When the Chamber adjourned on April 8 the Premier promised M. Herriot, leader of the Radical Party: "I will call the Chamber together, if events require, before May 23."

M. Tardieu today served official notice upon M. Poincaré that he would present an interpellation in the Chamber as soon as it reconvened, upon "the measures the Government intends to take in the face of the menace to France as constituted by the German-Russian treaty."

The Bourse was favorably impressed by the allied action, prices showing improvement and the tone of the trading being more optimistic. The heavy selling of Russian securities that occurred yesterday was not continued today.

AUSTRIA'S INTEREST CENTERS UPON EXCHANGE AND CREDITS

John Schober Intends to Bring Before Economic Conference Scheme to Improve Situation in Europe

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 19.—Dr. John Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, emphasized to representatives of The Christian Science Monitor, great improvement in the relations between the different states of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire which had taken place in the last few months and were the subject of a recent interview with Professor Schuler, head of the Austrian delegation to the Rome conference.

"With all our neighbors," said the Chancellor, as he gazed thoughtfully at the Mediterranean from the shade of the palm trees of the hotel garden at the home of the Austrian delegation during the Genoa Conference, "our relations have improved enormously, but especially with Czechoslovakia. I can honestly say Austria and Czechoslovakia could hardly be more friendly than now, thanks in great part to the tact and energy of the Czechoslovak Premier, Dr. Edward Benes. Only with Hungary are there still disagreements and still over the question of Burgenland."

Claims on Burgenland

"By the Peace Treaty Burgenland was given to Austria, but Hungary claimed it and was able to find nations to support her claim. Ultimately we agreed to a plebiscite in Gedenburg, but the promised conditions were unfulfilled, for the Hungarian troops only left the town the day before the plebiscite took place, and their police remained there the whole time. We refused to recognize the plebiscite in consequence, but, of course, our resistance was and could be only passive. And now, despite their promises, the Hungarians are demanding far more territory than came to them as a result of the plebiscite."

"However, we hope ultimately the

relations between the two countries will improve and we are convinced that the Genoa Conference will not give way to the demands of the Hungarian delegation, which demands already have been rejected by the League of Nations. Here, in Genoa, two questions are of sovereign interest for us, exchange and credits, for we dare not refer to reparations which have been barred by France from the Conference."

Seeking New Friends

"The chief value of credits to us now is its moral value, for we have not yet touched one penny of either British or Czechoslovak credits. As for exchange, the situation in Austria is so special, I doubt if a general scheme for stabilizing exchanges could do any good. Russia and Austria alone have now a worse rate of exchange than any other country. However, I hope to bring before the notice of European statesmen for improvement of the exchange. Incidentally, a drop in the German exchange has hit Austria very badly, as we are no longer able to compete with Germany in many markets."

"Of course, I know little nations desire do not count for very much in a Conference like this, but I have nevertheless great hopes, I am here mainly as a commercial traveler for my country, and each night I jot down in my book the names of my new customers. To my mind the chief value for Austria of the Conference will be the number of new friends she can win in unofficial conversations, and I am deeply thankful to say she is winning many, and we come here with one great advantage over every other State, except Russia, and we have everything to gain and nothing to lose."

IRISH FREE STATE STRENGTH GROWS

Draft of Constitution Is Completed and Will Be Issued Soon

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19.—The Irish news, which is arriving here, indicates the continued strengthening of the Provisional Government's position. At least in Dublin where Michael Collins' motor car patrols have been so active in searching wayfarers for arms and in arresting looters that Rory O'Connor's men are becoming isolated behind their barricades in the Four Courts. The latter have been obliged to largely discontinue their forced levies for supplies, which considerably changes the situation, since money is not plentiful with any of the Republican irregulars.

The draft of the Free State Constitution has in the meanwhile been completed, and is shortly to be published, so that the voters may fully consider it before the elections, which Mr. Collins and Arthur Griffith are firmly determined shall be held in June. Ramon de Valera continues to make speeches, but now that the Irish Republic Army has its own Constitution, his influence is decreasing.

Silgo has been completely evacuated by the Republican force, and Roscommon farmers have passed a resolution calling upon the various political leaders to compose their differences and to set up a government to prevent chaos and ruin to their country.

Free State's Forces

Discipline Improves

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, April 19.—Rory O'Connor emphatically declared his intent to assassinate Michael Collins on Sunday evening in Parnell Square, and both parties claim that the other side fired first. The authorities at general headquarters at Beggars' Bush, when interviewed on behalf of The Christian Science Monitor said that at present they did not consider it necessary to take any strong action against the irregulars. If these were left alone, they considered they would either be forced to make the first attack or else they would not be able to accomplish anything, and their movement would fizzle out.

Pressure was being brought to bear on their headquarters to suppress the irregulars, but they considered that this was not the way to deal with Irishmen.

"Meanwhile the discipline of the Free

CANADIAN BUDGET DEBATE AWAITED

Next Item of Importance for Dominion House of Commons

OTTAWA, Ont., April 19 (Special)—Ministers and members are returning to the capital after the brief Easter recess, which ended today. The next important matter to come before Parliament is the budget. While the question of the tariff is not so acute an issue as it has been in former sessions and is largely subservient in the present session to the freight rate, railway and wheat marketing issues, the budget of W. S. Fielding is being looked forward to with a good deal of anticipation, and speculation is rife as to its probable contents. Needless to say, Mr. Fielding, while anxious to hear the representations of all interests, is keeping his own counsel. He has, however, given warning that he can hear no more representations after April 20.

The first budget delivered by Mr. Fielding in 1919-20 called for a total expenditure of \$27,000,000, and for a total taxation of a little over that amount in 1910-11, when his Government went out of power; the total expenditures were \$27,000,000 and the total receipts were \$27,000,000, while the national debt amounted to about \$325,000,000. Times have changed since Mr. Fielding first and last held the keys to the treasury; the total revenues during the fiscal year just past amounted to \$371,000,000, while the total expenditures amounted to \$340,000,000, and the national debt has increased to \$2,334,996,391. The interest on which alone exceeds the total expenditures for 1910-11 by over \$40,000,000 in the interval between the delivery of Mr. Fielding's last budget and the present. The population of the Dominion has increased by only about 1,250,000.

IMMIGRATION FORCES ON "PAYLESS" HOLIDAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Approximately \$400,000 will be saved by the enforced vacation at the immigration stations, according to W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration.

He said today that 1200 employees would be required to take a month's vacation without pay, because Congress failed to appropriate sufficient funds to maintain the force. Only the employees at the Gulf and Florida stations will be required to take a vacation to enable the Bureau of Immigration to meet its budget. These stations here are being kept at full strength, because of the activities of liquor smugglers there.

All employees in the field service except inspectors-in-charge are taking the vacation, two weeks at a time. The first group was laid off on March 1 last.

GOVERNMENT TO PUSH LINCOLN MOTORS CASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The government is fully prepared to press its claim against the Lincoln Motors Company of Detroit, and action to this end has already been started. It was announced today by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General. A telegram received today from the District Attorney at Detroit stated formal claim from the department had been received, and would be filed immediately with the receiver.

Mr. Daugherty said that in addition to the special board composed of Assistant Attorney-General Guy Goff, Judge Robert H. Lovett and Assistant Attorney-General William D. Ritter, he might designate a special attorney to go to Detroit to represent the government in the case.

He insisted there has been no unnecessary delay in pushing the government's claims, and said charges made recently on the floor of the House by Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan accusing him of "misfeasance" in the case of the Lincoln Motors Company are absolutely without foundation. According to Mr. Woodruff's charges, the company, which received large contracts during the war from the military service, was overpaid \$9,135,561. A receiver put in charge of the property subsequently sold it to Henry Ford, and now holds the money received for its disposal.

Mr. Daugherty is giving his personal attention to the case, and insists that he was doing so long before Mr. Woodruff's charges were made.

REALTORS' LICENSE BILL SIGNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19.—Governor Miller has signed the McWhinney-Gibbs bill creating real estate brokers and salesmen in New York, Westchester and Nassau counties to be licensed by the State.

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ATTEMPT TO REGAIN LEADERSHIP SEEN IN MR. WILSON'S LETTER

Many Politicians Said to Be Unable to Read Any Other Construction Into Controversy With Mr. Reed

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Is Woodrow Wilson engaged in an attempt to re-establish his leadership of the Democratic Party, with himself as the "logical" candidate for the presidency in 1924? That was the question asked in many quarters by Washington politicians today and answered by many of them in the affirmative. They declare they can read hardly any other construction into the one-time President's controversy with James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, following, as it does, immediately on the heels of Mr. Wilson's altercation with Joseph P. Tumulty.

Today's actual development in the Wilson-Reed fracas is a strong rejoinder from the Democratic Senator to Mr. Wilson's charge that Mr. Reed is "incapable of sustained allegiance to any person or any cause." In a prepared statement Mr. Reed bitingly refers to Mr. Wilson as "the great man he was in 1912." The Senator declares there never was an occasion on which President Wilson said Mr. Reed reminded him of the hero in a novel who "mounted several horses and rode off in every direction." The Missouriian taunts Mr. Wilson with having "forgotten a letter which he did write and remembered a conversation which never took place."

Earlier Events Recalled
Meantime Democratic politicians, familiar with the Wilson-Reed relations of 1913-14, have recalled the remarkable events that led up to their breach in the year last mentioned. These events are represented by men friendly to Mr. Wilson as disclosing Mr. Reed in the role of an ingrate. The episodes in question center around Colin M. Selph, a strong supporter of the Senator in St. Louis, who left the postmastership of that city in January last under a cloud, and Thomas D. Jones, Chicago capitalist, whom President Wilson unsuccessfully tried to make a member of the Federal Reserve Board. It is recalled that President Wilson appointed Mr. Selph in the face of the bitter opposition of the then Postmaster-General, A. S. Burleson, as a personal favor to Mr. Reed, even after Mr. Burleson had threatened to resign if Mr. Selph was named, while Mr. Jones' nomination had to be withdrawn because of Senator Reed's unyielding opposition, maintained even after Mr. Wilson had made a direct personal appeal to him. The feud between them thereupon started and has grown in intensity from that moment to this.

What Woodrow Wilson means by his entry into the Democratic political arena absorbs widespread attention in Washington and under the circumstances, even the announcement that Mrs. Wilson will hold a reception in honor of the women members of the Democratic national committee is held to be of significance. Mrs. Wilson's own belief in her distinguished husband's prerogatives of leadership is boundless. She remains, as of yore, his perpetual companion and closest counselor. They motor together daily, and a drive past the White House in mid-afternoon is almost an unvarying feature of the outing.

Interpretation of Wilson's Step
The "high explosive" hurled by Mr. Wilson into Senator Reed's trenches in Missouri is interpreted as indubitable evidence that the chief exponent of the League of Nations is out to "get" every anti-League Democrat in the land. Senator Reed is the Democratic arch foe of the covenant. If the former President could overthrow him, it is said, it would also be classic evidence of the power and prestige the name of Woodrow Wilson still carries with the Democratic electorate.

The Wilson-Reed trail leads as far back as the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1912. Senator Reed placed Champ Clark of Missouri in nomination there. The eventual nomination of Woodrow Wilson left almost inevitable traces of bitterness in the Clark camp. When Mr. Wilson became President he attempted on many occasions to propitiate Mr. Clark and all his friends, including Senator Reed. An opportunity came, in Mr. Reed's case, in connection with the St. Louis postmastership. The Senator urged the appointment of Colin M. Selph, his personal political lieutenant in the Missouri metropolis. President Wilson consulted Mr. Burleson. The Texan political chieftain of the administration strongly advised against the Selph appointment, so Wilsonian spokesmen in Washington today related. They recalled that Mr. Burleson's opposition became so vehement, as the ground of Mr. Selph's alleged illegitimacy, that the Postmaster-General said if the appointment took place it would have to be made "by my successor."

Meantime, Senator Reed made extraordinary earnest pleas for the nomination of Mr. Selph. He told the President he and Mr. Selph were "cronies" and personal friends of such intimacy that the Senator would almost look upon it as an affront to himself if the appointment were not made. Mr. Burleson's remonstrances persisted. Finally, because Senator Reed presented his friend's case so warmly and seemed to lay such stress upon it, the President yielded and informed the Postmaster-General that the Selph nomination would be made a personal appointment. It thereupon ensued.

It was not long afterward that Mr. Wilson found it necessary, on his part to appeal to Senator Reed in connection with a federal appointment. The President had nominated for the Federal Reserve Board a Chicago capitalist, Thomas D. Jones. Senator Reed vigorously opposed the nomination. His hostility was based, among other alleged reasons, on the ground that Mr. Jones was a shareholder in the International Harvester Company, then under fire by the United States Government, and also upon the charge that he was "a fool of Wall Street." It

was eventually shown that the Jones holding in the Harvester corporation was one share and that there was nothing in his financial record or connection to justify the "Wall Street" innuendoes.

Opposition Extremely Stubborn
President Wilson asked Senator Reed, it was remembered in Washington today, to come to the White House about the Jones appointment. He labored with the Senator to abandon his opposition in almost the same vein as Mr. Reed a little while before had fought for Mr. Selph's nomination as postmaster—that is, on strong personal grounds. The Senator was adamant. He contended Mr. Jones was not a proper appointee to the Federal Reserve Board. The opposition became so stubborn that Mr. Wilson, baffled, was compelled to withdraw the nomination. The former President is said never to have forgotten the humiliation he suffered over the rejection of Mr. Jones. It may well be that episode was at the back of his thought when he wrote to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that Mr. Reed "has shown himself incapable of sustained allegiance to any person or any cause."

During Mr. Selph's incumbency at St. Louis throughout the Wilson administrations he was often a target for the fire of his own employees. They charged him with being a martinet and with using the post office for private political purposes, including the advancement of Senator Reed's fortunes. An investigation into Mr. Selph's administration conducted by Mr. Burleson resulted in Mr. Selph's vindication. After the Harding Administration took office fresh charges were preferred against Mr. Selph, however.

When Will H. Hays became Postmaster-General he appointed a commission of two inspectors, a Republican and a Democrat, to make a searching, nonpartisan inquiry into conditions at the St. Louis post office. These two men were at work many weeks, at the end of 1921, and their findings were submitted in a joint report to the House Committee on Postal Affairs on Jan. 7, 1922.

Many Methods Condemned
The report was a condemnation of many of Mr. Selph's methods, some of them disclosed to be of a highly amusing character. For example, he was charged with the "militarization" of his office, in such respects as insisting that civilian employees should adopt a uniform, should look upon him as their commander-in-chief, salute him, form up on occasion into "companies," under "majors" and "captains," and in legions and style, and march past him in review.

The report recited that Mr. Selph composed a "yell" in his own honor, to be shouted in chorus by post-office employees at "welfare" meetings. It ran like this:
One, two, three, four,
Three, two, one, four.
Who for, what for,
Who you gonna yell for?
Colin M. Selph,
Yea, Post, yea, Master,
Yea, Yea, Postmaster!

RADIO EQUIPMENT SELLING DISCUSSED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 19.—Representatives of 500 department stores throughout the United States at a radio conference called here by the National Retail Drygoods Association discussed the systematic merchandising of all radio equipment and appointed a committee of five representing geographical divisions of the United States, to continue its investigation and report. This committee is in executive session here today.

The committee is composed of F. W. Tully of R. H. White Company, Boston, chairman for the New England division; C. S. Hammond of Frederick Looser, Brooklyn, for the North Atlantic seaboard; Joseph Fisher of Kirby, Block and Fisher, resident buyers, New York City, for the South; Joseph V. Ryan of the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, for the middle west; and Alfred Pantl, resident buyer, New York City, for the west.

JAPANESE FISHING CURTAINED
VICTORIA, B. C., April 7 (Special Correspondence).—Fishing operations by Japanese in British Columbia waters will be greatly curtailed this year as a result of regulations which have been issued by the federal fishery authorities. The number of fishing licenses to be issued to Japanese in Vancouver Island waters this year will be reduced a third, only 192 licenses being issued. Reduction of Japanese licenses follows years of agitation by British Columbia fishermen, against their growing domination of the West Coast fisheries.

ARKANSAS MAKES FLOOD APPEAL
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 19.—An urgent appeal to the federal government for an emergency appropriation to be used in the fighting of flood waters of the Mississippi River in Arkansas was telegraphed to Washington by Governor McRae today.



Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Whose Efforts Are Being Directed Toward the Promotion of Education and Research in Agriculture in Great Britain

LORD NORTHCLIFFE WARNS OF JAPAN

Article Disregards Attitude of Nation in Past

By Special Cable

LONDON, April 19.—An outspoken article published simultaneously yesterday in the Daily Mail, London, and in the New York World, in which Lord Northcliffe gives warning of the danger of a further development of Japan's traditional policy of enveloping China does not do justice to the faithfulness wherewith Japan has observed her treaty commitments in the past. It may be true, as Lord Northcliffe points out, that the Washington pact has not changed the Japanese ambition ultimately to control China, and thereby to secure for herself a position of world dominance which the possession of such vast markets and such stupendous labor and material resources would imply. It may also be true, as Lord Northcliffe urges, that the British Navy, which the Washington pact has reduced, has been in the past the main safeguard for the freedom of Chinese trade.

In dwelling, however, upon the "danger which threatens the world" from Japanese militancy, Lord Northcliffe overlooks two essential facts. One is that throughout the years of European war, while not only the British but the other great navies were engaged elsewhere and while China lay unguarded, the Japanese annexed no Chinese territory. Their only aggression was in Shantung, where they went at the request of the Allies to turn out the Germans. The second consideration omitted is that although the Washington pact may have reduced the British naval forces in Chinese waters, it has vastly increased, instead of diminishing, the force wherewith any aggression upon China must ultimately reckon.

It is by the Washington pact that the Far Eastern aims of Great Britain have become identified with those of the United States, and a combined Anglo-Saxon sanction has been substituted for the sanction previously in operation, which was restricted entirely to what individual nations could accomplish unaided by one another.



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BIBLE READING IN SCHOOLS UPHELD AS CULTURAL NEED

Chicago Representative of Federal Council of Churches Explains Religious Educational Ideals of Council

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 19.—"The assertion that the Bible is the supreme literature of the race does not rest on sectarian beliefs but is the result of the fact that, when it is given serious consideration by any individual or nation, it becomes the inspirer of new ideals of personal and community conduct, and thus establishes its right to a recognized place in the reading and study of every well-furnished life." This statement was made by the Rev. Herbert L. Willett here, in explaining the permissive clause, which he has been active in obtaining from the Illinois Constitutional Convention, to allow the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the State. Dr. Willett is now representative here of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Dr. Willett said that, in his opinion, the benefits accruing from Bible reading in the schools naturally fell under three heads: first, the placing of the Bible in the consciousness of youth as the most important book in the world; second, the supplying of an essential element of education by the Bible as a standard of literary value, and third, the inculcation of high ideals leading to better citizenship.

"As a standard of literary values," he said, "the Bible is inspiring. Aside from ethical and religious aspects it must be said that to be ignorant of the Bible is to be lacking in an essential element of culture. The Bible makes no claim for itself on the side of its literary qualities, yet it con-

tains some of the greatest literature ever produced. Its poetry, biographical sketches and episodes of individual and national life are superb in beauty.

"The words and figures of speech of the Bible have been woven into the total body of the world's best literature, and only an acquaintance with the Bible can open the way to understand some of the world's greatest prose and poetry."

When asked if the Federal Council of Churches considered the mere reading of the Bible in the public schools sufficient, Dr. Willett said that an influential section of the council considered more Bible reading in the public schools as quite insufficient to constitute anything like true religious education. The ideal of many members of the council, he stated, was to have religious teaching organized and recognized as an inherent and essential part of education.

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BRIGHT FUTURE IS FORESEEN FOR AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND

Cabinet Member Looks for Era of Real Progress After Post-War Adverse Conditions Are Overcome

LONDON, March 31 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, a member of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet, is a living example of the Coalition, for he was a Tory of the old type. "If anybody had predicted a few years ago," Sir Arthur said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that I should have become a member of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet, I should have expressed myself very forcibly on that opinion. For, as an old-fashioned Tory, I had a perfect horror of the political opinions of which Mr. Lloyd George appeared the principal exponent. But, similarly, I can remember a time when Conservatism was a time when I expressed the opinion that without his great services I doubt if we should have won the war."

"When the war came and we found the country was more important we also discovered Mr. Lloyd George was far and away the most efficient national leader, and I do not think I am saying too much when I express the opinion that without his great services I doubt if we should have won the war."

"Since the great conflict ended we have experienced a state of affairs of unprecedented abnormality, with difficulties and dangers besetting every step of the way through labyrinthine domestic and international intricacies, and I hold strongly that the coalition is as necessary now as it ever was, and that we ought to continue our support of the present Prime Minister. This, however, does not mean necessarily that I have in any way abandoned my conservative opinions."

Prognostication Came True

"During the first two and a half years of the war, I was a soldier, first at home, then in France; but I was recalled home in December, 1916, when Mr. Lloyd George's government was formed, to become Parliamentary Secretary to the newly-formed Ministry of Pensions. My chief was Mr. George Barnes, a Labor member, with whom I had never exchanged two words in my life, and whom I used to regard as the personification of terrible doctrines. The day before my appointment was gazetted, I met Mr. Barnes coming out of the House of Commons. I went up to him and said, 'I hear, Mr. Barnes, that I am to be your Parliamentary Secretary.' He replied, 'Yes, Sir Arthur; and I am sure that we shall get along very well.' His prognostication came true, for I never spent a happier time than during the seven months we collaborated at the Pensions Ministry. During that period, the new Pensions Warrant was promulgated which laid the foundation for the far more sympathetic treatment of our disabled heroes than had prevailed before. I think everyone now recognizes that in Mr. Barnes, we have a man of the most broad-minded character who has done a great work for the country, both at home and abroad."

"After the general election of 1918, I was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, of which Mr. Prothero (now Lord Elibank) was chief. He was an old Oxford don, but had been an influential land agent to the Duke of Bedford, and a prolific writer on agricultural topics as well. In fact, he is generally regarded one of the greatest of agricultural authorities. I reminded him of our first encounter, during the October term of 1914, at which time he was one of the proctors and I was a Freshman. I was out in the town, like all undergraduates, without my cap and gown after dark, and had the misfortune to run into him with his posse, or 'bull-dogs.' The result

was that I deposited the usual five shillings on his table the next morning."

Ministry's Efforts Successful

"The Ministry of Agriculture had been engaged for the last two years under Mr. Prothero's direction in the most important work of stimulating food production at home, to make the country, so far as was possible, self-supporting, which was very necessary during the submarine menace. The efforts of the Ministry had been successful, and partly by methods of government control and partly by guaranteed prices for wheat and oats, a great deal of grass land had been plowed up, with the result we were growing a greater amount of corn than before the war."

"This was good, but it must be remembered that with our very large urban population, we could never grow in these islands anything like the quantity of corn requisite for feeding our people. In addition to this, so long as the policy of free imports prevails, the farmers can only hope to succeed in this country by putting their land to the best economic use, and Mr. Prothero's war policy, thoroughly justified at that time, has been found impossible under the conditions which have since prevailed."

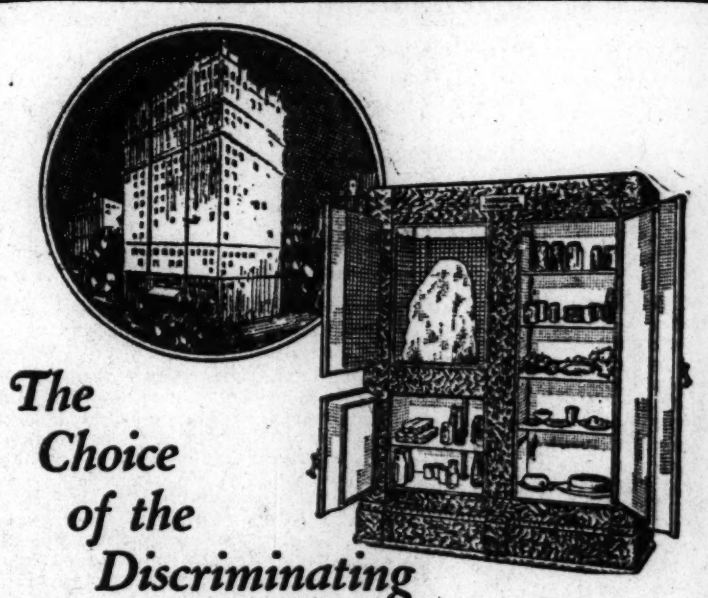
It has been my somewhat difficult task to decontrol agriculture, which has meant the sweeping away of guaranteed prices, and wages boards, and the removal of government interference generally. The position, moreover, has been rendered much more difficult by the sudden slump in prices, which has hit the farmer very hard, since usually he is a small capitalist with practically every penny invested in his business and with no reserves to fall back upon. It has been said the farmer did very well during the war. This is to some extent true, but for years previous farming had been a poorly paying business, and even in the fat years profits were limited, firstly by the greatly increased cost of production, and secondly by the imposition of maximum prices.

"I am not, however, at all despondent about the future of British agriculture. I do not think the present position likely to last, and there is this very hopeful feature, that the younger generation of farmers are very keen on agricultural research and the application of more scientific methods, and more businesslike habits to the farm, and along these lines, progress is to be found."

Promoted Research Work

"It has been my consistent policy, since I have been head of the department, to promote research and education in agriculture in every possible way, and even in these days of rigid economy and Geddes axes, I succeeded in getting an extra million of money out of the Treasury for these purposes. A few years before the war, we were so behind in this matter that we were only spending £13,000 a year on agricultural education and research, whereas Canada was spending £800,000; France, £1,000,000, and the United States of America more than £4,000,000. Of course, it might be said these countries are vastly bigger than ours, with our comparatively small amount of land adapted to cultivation. But even then, £13,000 was a miserable figure for an important country to spend on such an object."

"A great deal has been done since, and when the full program which has been drawn up is in operation, we shall be spending about half a million a year. I am sure that this money will be well spent, and will bring in an ample return."



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EUROPE DEBATES WORK DAY'S LENGTH

Employers Would Increase Hours
Reduced by Labor During War

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 24.—The full significance of the Scottish Railways award whereby the working day in the case of certain workers was lengthened has not been fully grasped by the public. It was the first step toward a reversal of the policy of the shorter working day which was adopted in Great Britain and in many other countries after the war. The "spread-over" proposal for tramway and dock workers is another concession of a somewhat similar kind. British mine owners are desirous of getting back to longer hours and, judging by the speeches of the leaders of the various employers' associations in several European countries, there will soon be a general movement toward an increase in the length of the working day throughout industry.

The widespread reduction in hours which followed the war was a remarkable phenomenon. Not merely in Great Britain, but in Europe generally the same tendency was seen. Mr. Albert Thomas, the director of the International Labor Office, in his report to the World Cotton Conference, showed that in every European country the factory day had been abbreviated to a smaller number of hours than existed in Lancashire before the war. This was a boon the social value of which was recognized in all sections of society. Though the workers might not be well supplied with houses, though their wages have been reduced, the fact that they won a considerable number of hours per week from their service in workshop, mine and field was a matter for almost universal congratulation.

Needless to say, the demand for a longer working day is not being well received by labor. It is urged, for example, that more leisure will have a good effect upon the character of the worker. Some, at first, do not know how to use their spare time wisely, but experience will teach in this as in other departments of existence. The increase in the number of adult educational agencies during recent years is a tribute to the desire of the working class for self-improvement.

GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER FACES SERIOUS CHARGES

Socialist Paper Makes Accusations Against Dr. Hermes and Parliament Will Investigate

BERLIN, March 30 (Special Correspondence).—At the moment of writing the controversy concerning what is known as the "case of Dr. Hermes" continues and it is difficult to see whether Dr. Hermes, the recently appointed German Finance Minister, will emerge from it a discredited politician or, in the police court phrase, "without a stain on his character." Dr. Hermes is, of course, the German parliamentarian whose appointment to the position of Ambassador to the United States Government was lately much canvassed, and, if report be true, emphatically rejected by Washington. A member of the Center (Roman Catholic) Party, a man of considerable culture and ability, much traveled, a professional expert in agriculture, he has been a member of the Reichstag, of successive German Republic cabinets. Until lately—in the Wirth Government—he was Food Minister and temporary Finance Minister, and it was the fact that his appointment as permanent Finance Minister was impending which induced his enemies in the Independent Socialist Party to make the disclosures which resulted in the "case of Dr. Hermes."

The hostility of the Independent Socialists has been mainly provoked by the minister's administration at the Food Ministry. They complain, with some show of reason, that Dr. Hermes' policy has persistently favored the agriculturist interests as against the town consumer.

Personal Integrity Involved.—Hostility based on such grounds would hardly have troubled Dr. Hermes had not the Independent Socialists associated with it attacks on the personal integrity of the minister. They alleged that Dr. Hermes had used his position to further private financial ends and the case of an

ment; and with the increase of leisure and the decrease of time spent in monotonous toil, this development will make rapid headway. Further, the opportunities for members of the working class to take part in civic life will prove to be more abundant as they find themselves with more time to give to such activities. Perhaps, however, the argument with the greatest immediate appeal to the workers is that which is concerned with unemployment. The enormous increase in the use of machinery in industry has lightened the load of labor to such an extent that it is difficult today to keep all the population of the country in regular employment. By shortening hours of work it is clear that there will be more workers employed. In view of all these considerations it is obvious that any reversion to the pre-war length of the working day will not be taken without good reason, and until after full discussion by all the parties concerned.

CURRENCY IS GENUINE, SAYS TREASURY HEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 18.—The country is not flooded with counterfeit Treasury notes, stamps and bonds, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, asserted in a statement yesterday. The publication in the official organ of the Plate Printers Union of a statement that such was the case, calculated to cause undue apprehension, led Mr. Mellon to issue an official denial. Mr. Mellon says, in part:

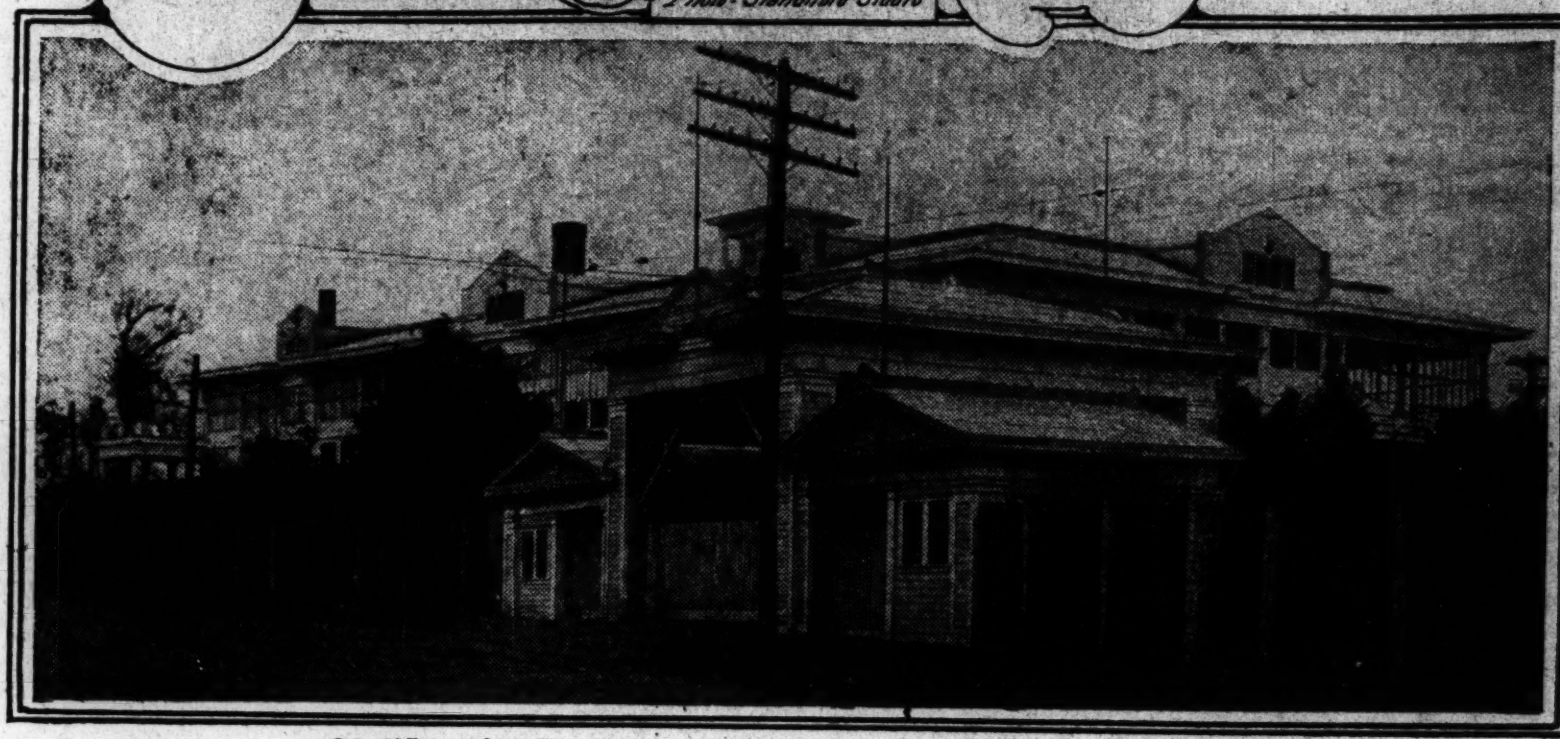
"In view of the statements made in a publication known as the Plate Printer, which are receiving wide publicity, to the effect that the country is flooded with millions of counterfeit bank notes, bonds, war savings and other stamps, and war bonds and coupons, the Secretary of the Treasury deems it proper to make public announcement that no such condition exists."

"The Secretary of the Treasury desires to state in the most emphatic terms that the public need have no apprehension as to the genuineness of the Government securities and currency now outstanding."

Mr. Mellon also asked F. U. Coleman, editor of the publication, to furnish the Treasury immediately with the evidence on which the published statement was based.

official motor car, which he used for private purposes and several other instances were quoted. But if Dr. Hermes has violent enemies he possesses also powerful and numerous friends. Curiously enough the latter are to be found rather among the German People's Party—the party associated with Hugo Stinnes—than in his own party, the Center, for his anti-Democratic tendencies are neither the taste of the Chancellor—the Center's chief cabinet representative—nor the forceful "left" wing of the party. The People's Party—after the crushing defeat which they encountered when they attempted to turn out the Chancellor—decided to give a lukewarm support to the present government provided Dr. Hermes was formally appointed Minister of Finance. The Coalition Government reluctantly consented to that appointment but just as its public announcement was imminent the Independent Socialist Party published through their chief Berlin organ Freiheit some damaging reflections on Dr. Hermes' character.

As to his administration of the Food Ministry, Dr. Hermes contends that the decision of the Food Department to grant a special ration of sugar to a firm which had supplied him with certain goods was not actuated by a desire to repay him. The Independent Socialists bluntly represent the ration as "compensation" on the part of Dr. Hermes for certain cheap goods supplied him, but the minister indignantly rejects that construction. In spite of the public feeling aroused by the disclosures, Dr. Hermes was appointed Minister. Happily the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the whole question has been decided on by the Reichstag, and until that investigation has been held and the findings reached, judgment must be reserved.



CONVENTION HALL AT OAKLAWN PARK, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Photograph by De Luxe Studio, Hot Springs, Ark.

National Y.W.C.A. Convention Will Consider Wider Membership Basis

EXTENSION of its voting membership to include others than those belonging to churches of the Protestant Evangelical faith, is to be discussed at the seventh biennial convention of the National Young Women's Christian Association in Hot Springs, Ark., from April 20 to 27. At the present time only members of Protestant Evangelical churches are eligible to full voting membership in the association. At the last biennial convention the student membership was placed on what is termed a "personal basis," that is making individual standards rather than affiliation with designated churches a qualification for membership. It is now proposed to extend the "personal basis" measure to determine the eligibility of candidates for membership in the general association.

Other business affecting the administration of the association, which will come before the convention, includes a proposal to establish certain requirements of adequate leadership, both volunteer and employed, business methods and support of world and national association programs, which a local association must meet and continue to meet in order to be a member of the national group. More than 1500 delegates from all parts of the United States are expected to attend the convention, among them representatives of the student organizations who will meet for the first time with the national body. In the student group there will be both Chinese and Japanese delegates, and a group of South American women will also be among the visitors.

"The Business of Peace" is the theme of the convention program and

belief that "justice, righteousness and love should govern relationships between nations as between individuals, and that the Young Women's Christian Association throughout the world should seek in every way to strengthen those forces which are working toward the avoidance of war and the promotion of peace."

The United States representative in the international discussion will be Judge Florence E. Allen, judge of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Judge Allen was elected in 1920 by the largest vote ever given any judge in her country. She is the first woman in the United States to sit in a court of general county jurisdiction for civil, criminal and equitable cases. She was admitted to the

Ohio bar in 1914 and has practiced law actively ever since.

Among the other American speakers will be Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the national board of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary of the national board; Mrs. William A. Moses of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. W. D. Mitchell of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. John M. Hanna of Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Donald Dey of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Luke Johnson of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Frederick Palst, national president of the Y. W. C. A., will preside.

MOSLEM LEADER ARRESTED.—SIMLA, India, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—Hazrat Mohani, president of the All-India Moslem League, who headed the separatist movement in the last Moslem congress, has been arrested at Calcutta on a charge of sedition.

Miss Anne Lamb, Anglo-Indian, long familiar with political movements in India, and who is now in the United States after a trip around the world, will speak, as will Miss Charlotte Niven, general secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association Committee, which is the name under which the British Y. W. C. A. is known. Miss Niven will introduce the resolution for international peace, which was drawn up at the world's committee conference in Champery, Switzerland, and embodies the opinion of representatives of 26 different nations.

The resolution is a statement of the

MEMORIAL CAIRN ERECTED IN QUEBEC

To Commemorate the Services of
Sir John Colborne

RIVER BEAUDETTE, Que., April 7 (Special Correspondence).—The romantic Glengarry Cairn, on Monument Island, situated in the St. Lawrence River, in the County of Glengarry and opposite the town of Lancaster, on the border of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, has been purchased by the Department of the Interior from the Department of Indian Affairs and placed under the care of the National Parks Branch. The island, with its conspicuous memorial cairn, is to be included among the historic sites of Canada, for which special regard is being paid by the Parks Branch, with a view to their preservation as centers of historic interest.

The cairn was erected by the Highland militia of Glengarry, which was concerned with the suppression of the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38, to commemorate the services of the distinguished soldier, Sir John Colborne, who commanded Her Majesty's forces in Canada at that critical period. He had previously served with merit elsewhere, and had greatly distinguished himself at Waterloo. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from November, 1828, to January, 1836, and Governor-General of Canada in 1839. Afterward he became Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B.

The cairn is of conical shape, 52 feet high and 52 feet in diameter at the base. It has a winding staircase comprising 64 steps and at the apex has a cannon inserted muzzle upward for the reception of a flagstaff. There is a tradition that every man, woman, and child in the district contributed some kind of service in the erection of the cairn. In 1905 some patriotic citizens of Lancaster placed a tablet on the cairn, as well as a protective railing along the staircase and around the summit of the memorial. During the summer a flag will be hoisted and such attention and repairs given by the Parks Branch as are necessary to preserve this interesting and romantic memorial of a momentous period of Canadian history.

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BELGIAN KING'S TRIP TO VATICAN AND QUIRINAL SETS PRECEDENT

Albert First Roman Catholic Ruler Since 1870 Who Was Able to Visit Both Places in Rome

ROME, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—The visit of the King of the Belgians to Rome possesses some special features, which make it a precedent. Although President Loubet visited Rome in 1904 and Prince Albert of Monaco later, no Roman Catholic sovereign until the present King of the Belgians had come to Rome since 1870 with the consent of the Pope. Thus King Albert of the Belgians is the first Roman Catholic ruler since 1870, who has been able to visit both the Quirinal and the Vatican—a sign of the greatly improved relations between those two institutions. Probably King Alfonso XIII, for whose benefit Benedict XV is understood to have relaxed the old rule, because the Italian Government wished to make a commercial treaty with Spain, will follow the example of King Albert, whereas the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph never came to Rome after it became the Italian capital, although he was the ally of Italy, and King Humbert had visited him in Vienna. Protestant sovereigns came without difficulty—the German Emperor William II twice, King Edward VII once, King George of Greece once, also more recently, in 1915, the Prince of Wales spent a few days here, visiting both the Quirinal and the Vatican. Of American Presidents two have been here—Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson; but their visits were limited to the Quirinal, and the latter was only 38 hours here altogether, during which every moment of his time was occupied.

Italy-Belgian Relations
Apart from the sympathy felt for King Albert as a brave soldier, the Italians have several ties with Belgium. There is a certain amount of Belgian capital invested in Italy. The Roman tramways were before their municipalization, and the Tivoli tramway still is, a Belgian enterprise. Count van den Steen, who has been Belgian minister and then ambassador to the Quirinal for 14 years, estimates the Belgian capital in Belgium at \$600,000. During the war, two Belgian politicians, Messrs. Desreux and Vermeersch, the one a great orator, the other a shrewd man of business, did a great amount of propaganda in Italy on behalf of both Belgium and England. The brutal conduct of the German Emperor, although not the cause of Italy's entry into the war, provoked animosity among idealists, like Bissolati, and a pro-Belgian committee was founded under the chairmanship of Mr. Lussati, the ex-premier, who has championed several times the cause of Italy was not, it must be remembered, a signatory of the treaties guaranteeing Belgian neutrality, for she did not exist in 1839; she was not, therefore, directly bound by them, as was Great Britain, although she did sign that concerning Luxembourg in 1867. No Belgian interests connected with Italy or Europe or the Congo Free State, where Italy long ago withdrew her officers, lent to the Belgian colonial government. Consequently there has been no cause for friction between them.

Cardinal Mercurio was warmly welcomed here by Liberals as well as Catholics during the war, and he was recently mentioned as a possible Pope. One of two big Roman families, like the Borgese, have intermarried with Belgians, and Count Sforza, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now ambassador in Paris, has a Belgian wife, and was therefore, popular at the Brussels Conference of 1920, where he made it clear that Italy did not wish to profit out of reparations at the expense of Belgium. It may be added that there is a certain similarity between Belgian and Italian politics. For in both countries the real battle is between the Socialists (63 in the Belgian Chamber) and the Catholics, while the Liberal Party is apt to find itself between the center and the upper millstone. In both countries, too, the Monarchy has always been a constitutional democracy, a crowned Republic; in both the reigning monarch has been "the first soldier" of the nation. Italy, however, has no language question such as that which is the cause of friction between Belgium and France. Practically everyone in Italy can speak Italian; it is only in the Upper Adige that the German population has begun to demand certain rights for German; most of the Istrian and Trieste Slavs know enough Italian to make themselves understood; and the representatives of both "allophones" speak Italian in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Rapid Recovery of Belgium
Italians express surprise at the rapid recovery of Belgium since the peace. But, as the Belgian Ambassador here has said, this is easily explainable by three causes: (1) The hard work of the people; (2) the fiscal system, and (3) the financial policy of the Government. Everyone knows that the Belgians are very industrious, and their industry has not been hampered, like that of the Italians, by almost constant strikes, by "cannery," as "sabotage" is called in England, and by conflicts between Socialists and "Fascisti." What a contrast is presented in this respect, by the ports of Antwerp and Flushing or even Genoa. Taxes have been imposed up to the utmost limit at which they cease to be productive; expenditure has been cut down. Moreover, as the writer noticed when at the Spa Conference, the agricultural part of Belgium suffered little from the German occupation, which destroyed the chinery but left fields alone. Still there is an intense feeling against the Germans in Belgium such as has never existed here. Italy is already visited by German tourists; the German language is heard in the streets of Rome; but we doubt whether the Germans are welcome at Brussels; they certainly were not at Spa. For to the Italians, the Austrians, not the Germans, were the traditional enemies.

Upon another king—Pius of Egypt—the King of Italy has conferred the highest honor that it is in his power to bestow—the Collar of the Annunzi-

ata, which makes the wearer technically "the King's Cousin." The decoration was accompanied with a cordial letter of congratulation upon King Pius's accession. For this marked cordiality there is also a material reason. There is a considerable Italian colony in Egypt, and this colony, before the riots, was hostile to the British Protectorate and favorable to Egyptian Nationalism. Egyptian agitators came to Rome and poured out their grievances in certain Roman newspapers. After the riots the Italian notables somewhat changed their views, and wanted the continued presence of a strong power in Egypt for the maintenance of order. But to the last the Italian Government never officially recognized the British Protectorate proclaimed in 1914.

French System in Tunisia
Count Sforza told the writer that his reason was the necessity of showing sympathy with the Moslems, as Italy was herself a Moslem power in Libya. Consequently, it is easy to understand why Italy should rejoice at the termination of a troublesome situation, which caused coolness with England, by the recognition of Egyptian independence. In 1882, when the British went to Egypt, Italy was asked to join them, but Mancini, then Foreign Minister, refused. Later on, some regretted his refusal; but the invitation was not repeated. The Greeks, on the other hand, were always Anglophile in Egypt, and opposed to the Nationalists, who vented their rage upon them during the riots. There are, however, Italian Colonial Officials who see clearly that Egyptian Nationalism, primarily directed against the British, will one day produce a similar movement against the Italians in Libya. Possibly a Pan-Arabian movement may sweep over northern Africa, embarrassing both Italy and France. For history proves conclusively that subject peoples, as soon as they have been educated, demand the right to govern themselves, unimpaired of the material benefits conferred upon them by the governing race. Bosnia, despite the practical advantages of the Austrian occupation; Egypt, after 40 years of British administration, far superior to anything that had been known before, both tell the same tale. People prefer to be governed worse by themselves rather than better by foreigners, as the Greeks showed in the Ionian Islands in 1864.

Probably the French system in Tunisia of maintaining the fiction of a local dynasty is the best expedient. The native states in India. But there are not always the materials out of which such a system can be formed. In Tripoli, for example, it was not considered desirable to re-install the family of Ahmed Pasha Karamanli, who made himself practically independent ruler in 1714, although one of his descendants was available. Meanwhile, Italian policy is to cultivate good relations with all Moslem states. This involves, however, opposition to Greek claims, and it has so far not been clear that Italy, while incurring Greek hostility, has obtained the friendship of the Turks, who, like all orientals, respect force more than right. Even in Egypt, and still more in Asia Minor, economic penetration largely depends upon the good will of the Greeks, who hold most of the trade in their hands, and who resent the continued Italian occupation of the Thirteen Sporades, who are friendly to both Greeks and Turks is a difficult task, which Italy has taxed the diplomatic resources of Machiavelli.

EGYPT TAKES NEW FREEDOM QUIETLY

Government Cannons Thunder, but Natives Are Passive

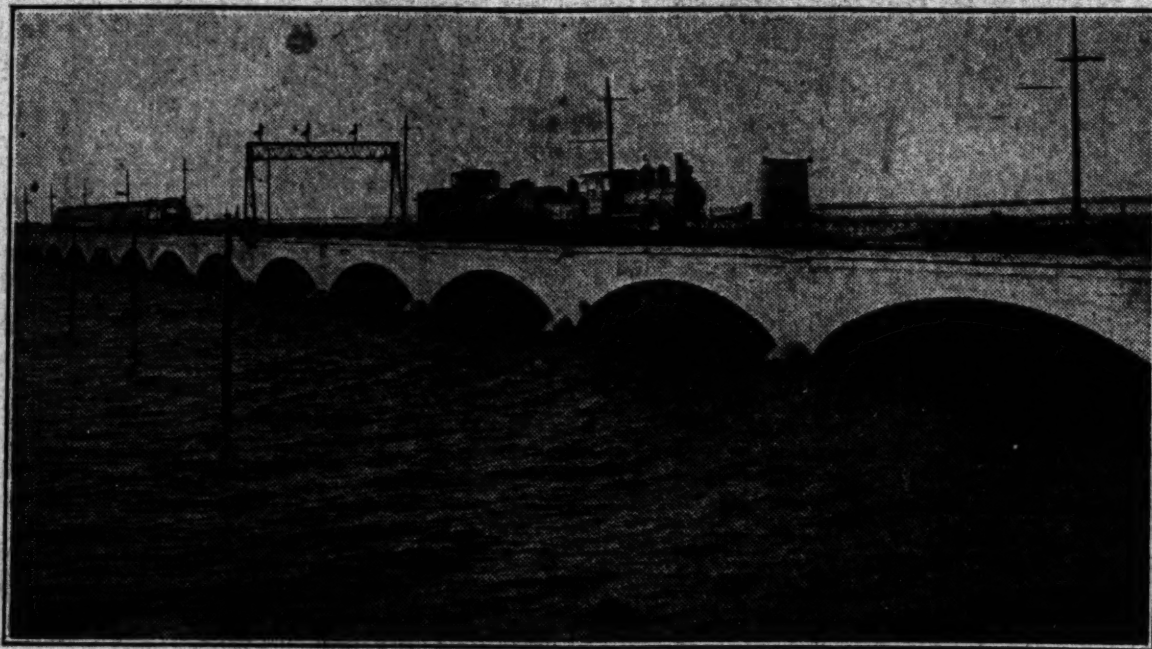
ALEXANDRIA, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—The declaration of Egypt's independence, one of the most important stages in the country's development for many a century of its long history, was received very quietly by the public. Certainly the Government has endeavored to stir up enthusiasm by marking the event as a public holiday, by raising the Sultan to the dignity of King of Egypt, by receptions, flag-flying, gunfiring, in the principal towns and similar festivities generally dear to the heart of the Egyptians.

So far, however, there is little evidence of more than perfunctory participation on the side of the public, while the more active of the Government's opponents have not been slow to show their disapproval of its policy by street demonstrations to which the police have put a speedy end. The attitude of indifference is a natural outcome of a strenuous press campaign against British intervention on the grounds that England's primary motive is the assurance of the Empire's interests.

The attitude of active opposition is largely due to the followers of Zaghloul, who declares that no independence can be real without the acquiescence of their departed leader. Were a referendum in respect to the country's sympathies practically possible, there is little doubt that the majority would side with Zaghloul, though such sympathy is by no means anonymous with full-hearted support, as the course of events at the time of the Pasha's arrest and deportation showed. Further, considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed in the native press that the present Cabinet, composed of nominees of King Fouad and consequently, it is alleged, of the British Government, should be charged with the framing of the new Constitution, whereas it is urged such an important measure should be drawn up by representatives elected by the country and then submitted to an elected Parliament for ratification. Such critics show, however, that

lack of practicability in their proposals which has been the bane of the Egyptian politicians, and the intellectuals for that matter, for many a generation. In reality at the present stage of Egypt's development it would be a very difficult task to call together a truly representative body, where the bulk of the population, the fellahs or cultivators, are largely illiterate, when intimidation enters so largely into political considerations, and when the electoral law is still far from adequate and has not been employed for many years.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that little public interest has been shown in what may well prove a new era in Egyptian history. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the new policy has the unostentatious support, or rather acquiescence, of a considerable proportion of the Egyptians who recognize in it the firm hand of British justice—a code which, in spite of its traducers among the Extremists, is still widely respected.



Newly Restored Causeway at Galveston, Tex., to Be Dedicated Friday

GOVERNMENT ASKS CIVIL EFFICIENCY

Steps Urged in New Zealand for Judging Men by Work

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The annual report of the New Zealand Public Service Commissioner this year discusses questions of worldwide concern. Those who study the problem of the relative merits of state and private enterprise will find much in it that is of value. While the commissioner contends that a state department cannot be judged on exactly the same basis as a private concern, he favors several standards and methods that are in use in ordinary business. He has succeeded in getting the Government to require all departments to furnish balance sheets in a commercial form. He expresses himself strongly for promotion by merit, and merit alone, and he would have enforced throughout the service a rigorous system of judging men by their work.

The law governing the public service lays it down that the right to receive annual increases of salary shall depend upon "the good and diligent conduct" of the officer, and it is in the opinion of the permanent head of the department the officer is not entitled thereto, he may order that increment shall not be paid. An appeal lies to the commissioner.

"It is felt that," says the Commissioner, "many controlling officers regard the payment of annual increments in salary as a matter of course. During the past year 31 orders in three departments were issued by permanent heads in terms of the above section, and the commissioners feel constrained to state, after inspection of certain departments, that some permanent heads do not make use of the provision in the manner intended by the Legislature. The provision is an excellent one, and one which, if carefully and properly exercised by controlling officers, would make for greater efficiency in the service."

"In one particular case an officer in a responsible position in one of the principal departments was actually adversely reported on by the permanent head, who, notwithstanding the fact, took no steps to exercise his authority in pursuance of this section."

There is an important section in the report dealing with the weeding out of "misfits." At present appointees to the service have to undergo a probation of two years. The effect of this has been that some candidates have been retained whose bent, as it has been discovered later, lies in directions other than that of civil service, and it has been decided that the minimum period in future shall be two years. The extended period of probation will enable the position to be more carefully reviewed by controlling officers and permanent heads. The matter is one of serious moment. After personal association with an officer for a number of years it is very difficult for a controlling officer to raise the question of the unsuitability. Nothing creates greater discontent in the mind of a promising young officer than to observe that the inefficiency and incompetency of a senior (and

RAILWAYMEN ASK FIVE-DAY WEEK

Canadian Shopmen Are Opposed to Seven-Day Working Week

WINNIPEG, April 11 (Special Correspondence)—Advocacy of a 40-hour week, consisting of five working days of eight hours each and Saturday off, and opposition to the proposal to institute a seven day working week featured the annual convention here of Canadian railway shopmen, comprising division four, railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor.

The present schedule provides for a 44-hour week, five eight hour days and four hours on Saturday. It was the opinion of the convention that the railways would not oppose the proposition for a five day week, however, as short time has been in force in the shops for more than 18 months. In

many shops, indeed, the men have been working less than 40 hours a week.

A communication from the National Railway Association of Canada was read, requesting changes in the working agreement which would affect more than 7000 of the 35,000 shop employees of Canada. The proposed alterations would conform with rules issued by the United States Railway Labor Board—known as the new national agreement of shop trades. Most of these rules are said to be in operation under protest from the workers affected in the United States. One of the most important changes would be the loss of overtime pay for Sundays and holidays by regularly assigned seven day shopmen in the running trades. This class of workers has enjoyed time and one-half for Sunday and holiday work for 25 years, it was stated. Negotiations on the proposal to change the rules will commence some time this month, the convention was informed. The headquarters of the division were changed from Winnipeg to Montreal.

ELECTION REFORM MOVEMENT LOSING GROUND IN ENGLAND

Present System, With Its Tendency Toward Minority Control, Seems Unlikely to Be Superseded

LONDON, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—The propaganda of the advocates of proportional representation in Great Britain, after appearing to have some chance of success in time for the approaching general election recently has lost ground. Prima facie a strong case can be made out for the change, and certainly the anomaly it aims at removing is a glaring one. Under the system of election for relative at present in force, the relative strength of the various parties among the electors is not, as a rule, reflected in the House of Commons. At the election of 1918, to take a comparatively recent instance, the number of votes cast for the Free Liberal and Labor candidates was only slightly less than the number cast for the Coalition, yet in the House of Commons, the strength of the Coalition compared with the other two parties combined was as five to one. This was obviously an enormous exaggeration of the real strength of the Coalition, and one which was deplored as much by the Coalitionists as by their opponents.

Even more absurd results than that of the 1918 elections had been secured at previous elections. There have been instances where a government took office and remained in power for a term of years by means of a House of Commons majority which represented an absolutely minority of votes in the country. Again, the occurrence of several three-cornered contests in recent bye-elections, some of which resulted in the return of members receiving only a minority of the votes cast, has added much weight to the arguments of those in favor of a reform in the electoral system.

Plan Proposed Is Ingenious
To remedy these faults, the plan proposed by the Proportional Representative Society seems, at first, to be a perfect one. By an ingenious system of transferable voting, it insures that the vote of every elector shall be used in the way he would desire. If the first favorite is well in, and has many votes to spare, the surplus votes are transferred to the next choice of the various electors. Similarly, if a candidate is obviously out of the running the votes cast for him also are distributed among the second preferences of his supporters. By enlarging the size of the constituencies so that each area returns four or five members, it is possible to insure a distribution of seats which will reflect accurately the distribution of voting strength among the parties.

So far, all seems well. Parliament, on the day of the election, would mirror exactly the opinions of the electorate. But the weakness of the system would begin to be evident on the day after. The efficiency of a political machine is to be measured, not by the accuracy with which it indicates the state of public opinion at a given moment, but by the sensitivity of its reaction toward movements of opinion. Its value depends on its efficacy for indicating, not the statics but the dynamics, of politics. Under the present system, the ever-recurring bye-elections provide an accurate measure of the changes of political thought among the electors; their attitude toward the new questions which are continually cropping up is being constantly tested.

State of Flux Is Ignored
It is this state of flux in the political ideals of the people which proportional representation ignores. But, as the critics of the proposal are

pointing out, and with a great measure of justification, it is the movement of thought which is important. Under proportional representation the bye-election, as England knows it today, would disappear. No comparison would be possible between the result of the general election in a constituency with several seats to be filled, and the result of a bye-election with only one seat at issue.

On looking through the political history of many years it is obvious at once that the bye-elections have provided a continuous check upon the policies of the various governments. In the period from 1902 to 1905, the Unionist Government under Mr. Balfour with an overflowing strength in the House of Commons, was yet compelled to bow to the opinions of the people as expressed in a long series of results in individual constituencies. Coming to more recent times, the findings of the Geddes Committee in the matter of educational expenditure would undoubtedly have been put into operation by the Government this year had it not been for the striking results of the bye-elections at Clayton and Camberwell. It is evident that a continuous test of public feeling is essential to democratic government and that this is not provided by proportional representation. The possibility of minority representation in a three-cornered contest, it is being urged, can be quite simply averted by the alternative vote.

LUMBERMAN TELLS OF TIMBER SUPPLY

BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—Refuting the oft-repeated contention that the logging and lumbering industry here eventually would "play out" because of lack of raw material, J. J. Donovan, prominent Pacific coast lumberman declared before the Bellingham Kiwanis Club there is enough timber in Whatcom County, outside and inside of the national forest reserve, to keep up an average annual cut of 250,000,000 feet for 40 years. This county, in the heart of the fir, hemlock and cedar timber district of the extreme north-west.

The per capita consumption of lumber in the United States, he said, has fallen from 500 to 320 feet. This he attributed in part to the fact that lumber had become more expensive and that its sources were further removed from markets. The United States, itself, the speaker declared, uses as much lumber as do all the other 1,400,000,000 people of the globe.

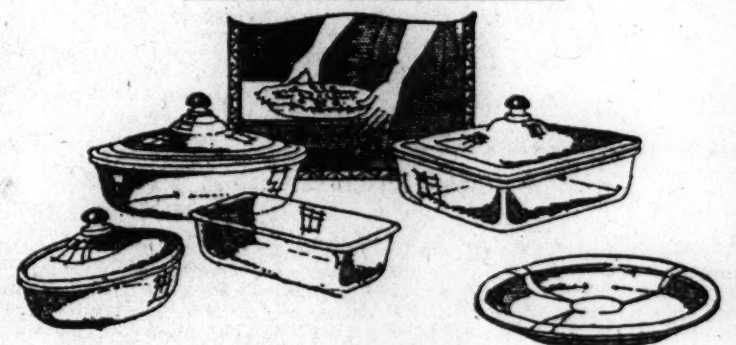
The mill company of which Mr. Donovan is vice-president is a heavy exporter of lumber to China, Japan and South America.

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We will call for those comfortable old shoes, make them practically like new, and deliver them promptly. Rubber heels put on WHILE YOU WAIT. Parcel post repairs given prompt and careful attention and return charges prepaid.

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CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO CHICAGO



Pearl Oven Glassware

Attractive for Table Service As It Is Successful for Cookery

This pearl glassware adds to its practical points—cleanliness, economy, efficiency—an element of beauty which sets it apart from all other oven glassware.

The Glass is Tinted in Soft Pearl Shadings With Small Knobs in Blue or Green

There is a variety of pieces presented in a special display in the art glassware section.

Featured—Pie Plates, 9-Inch Size, Very Specially Priced, 55c Each

Then there are casseroles at \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50 either round or oval in shape, or square at \$3 each. Several pieces of this ware are sketched.

Fifth Floor, North

SAN DIEGO HIGHWAY TO EAST IS OPENED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—A celebration was held here a few days ago, marking the placing of the western terminus signpost for the Bankhead National Highway.



There is a distinction Foster Shoe for every occasion



A Type of the Foster Street Pump

Shoes of a design suitable for both town and country wear—somewhat lighter in weight than the street oxford.

The Foster refinements in construction are evidenced in all models.

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Parker's Cafe
Hyde Park Blvd. at
Lake Park Ave.
CHICAGO
Chicken Dinner \$1.00

D. A. R. IN FAVOR
OF LARGE NAVYAnnual Congress Plans Work of
Local Chapters for Year—
Marshal Joffre a Guest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A resolution in favor of maintaining the naval ratio agreed upon by the Conference for the Limitation of Armament will be reported favorably to the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution tomorrow morning. The Daughters are in favor of peace, but they believe in keeping powder dry and are not "small navy" people unless other nations are ready to keep their navies within proportionate bounds.

The oft-repeated question, "What do the Daughters really do?" is being answered in the reports that are being read to the Congress daily. The work that the chapters throughout the states, and the individual members of the chapters accomplish is presented once a year through the congress, which acts as a clearing house. Here the reports are made and approved or disapproved and the delegates go home to make a record for the next Congress.

The causes that are to be worked for are set forth by the leaders at the annual congress, then it is the duty of the chapters to aid in obtaining good roads and public improvements, to memorialize Congress in behalf of national objects worth while.

It was pointed out by Mrs. Alice Willes, chairman of the Committee for Obtaining Legislation by the United States Congress, that the Daughters should be careful of their efforts in this direction. They should give their indorsement to few bills and then endeavor to insure their enactment by pressure that would have to be recognized. Especially were the Daughters urged to sanction no measure before Congress until they had heard both sides of the case and to refrain from indorsing specialized measures, reserving their support for those of universal importance and benefit.

Advocates "Americanization"
An important report was made by Mrs. W. N. T. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C., chairman of the International Relations Committee. The report contained the following recommendation:

"Let the Daughters of the American Revolution bring about an international gathering of women at Washington for the purpose of cementing international friendships and establishing closer understanding among the women of the world."

"Let the Daughters of the American Revolution appoint a committee to get into communication with organizations similar to ours in other countries, for the purpose of exchanging thoughts and suggestions tending toward warmer international relations."

"Let the Daughters of the American Revolution undertake to disseminate through the foreign language press of this country information on American principles of liberty and justice, and American standards of right living. These should include both historical information and a question and answer service on national ethics."

"Let every Chapter constitute itself a 'Bureau of Information' for the community it represents, especially for the foreign born, on questions pertaining to national history and national standards of patriotism."

"Let the Daughters of the American Revolution use their influence to have 'International Day' observed annually in all public schools on Feb. 6 (the date on which treaties were signed at the international conference) with appropriate exercises aimed to promote international friendliness."

Competition for High Honor
The Treasurer-General submitted a resolution to complete the \$25,000 required for the Pilgrim Mothers Memorial fountain in Plymouth, Mass., by transferring the surplus from the fund for the French painting to that account, the remaining money to be transferred to the immigration manual fund.

Pennsylvania delegates are carrying on a very active campaign. The half of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Cooksburg, Pa., who with Mrs. Reynolds of North Carolina, is leading the field for President-General to be chosen for next year. The friends of Mrs. W. C. Story of New York are of the opinion she may hold the balance of power, but some of the western delegates feel that the office should go to that part of the country next time, and Mrs. Alice Bradford Willes of Illinois is being boomed for the place. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the incumbent, is an eastern woman, representing Connecticut. The south thinks its claims should be recognized and that Mrs. Reynolds would make an acceptable President-General.

Mrs. Minor announced yesterday that Marshal Joffre, who had just arrived, and indicated his desire to visit the D. A. R. Congress, and a committee of three was appointed to proceed with M. Joffre to the Hotel Lafayette and escort General Joffre, his wife and daughter to the hall.

Favor Washington Memorial
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Erection of the George Washington Memorial Building in Washington, under the plans of the George Washington Memorial Association, was formally approved today by the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Erection by the society of a fitting memorial to William Pitt, defender of America's cause in the revolution, in the British House of Commons, was urged in a resolution offered by the Connecticut state delegation. The congress voted to empower the national board of management of the society to negotiate a loan of \$125,450 or such part thereof as will be necessary to complete the new administration building, on which \$127,961.24 already has been spent.

SHIPS RE-NAMED
FOR PRESIDENTSShipping Board Means Thus to
Honor All, It States

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Shipping Board announced yesterday the completed list of passenger ships which have been renamed for Presidents of the United States, in addition to the Leviathan, which recently was renamed the President Harding.

These vessels assigned to United States lines in trans-Atlantic service have been renamed as follows:
The Blue Hen State, President Garfield; Centennial State, President Adams; Granite State, President Polk; Old North State, President Van Buren; Panhandle State, President Monroe; Buckeye State, President Roosevelt; Hawkeye State, President Wilson; Lone Star State, President Taft; Peninsular State, President Pierce; Princes Matloka, President Arthur.

The vessels now in trans-Pacific service are: Creole State, President Hayes; Wolverine State, President Harrison; Bay State, President Madison; Keystone State, President McKinley; Pine Tree State, President Grant; Silver State, President Jackson; Wenatchee, President Jefferson; Empire State, President Cleveland; Golden State, President Taylor; Hoosier State, President Lincoln.

The former German liner George Washington and the America retain their respective names.
Some of the renamed vessels, the announcement said, are "subject to change as to operation and service in the future." The names of the presidents omitted, it is said, will be given to new American passenger liners as rapidly as they are placed in service.

PARTY PLATFORM USED
IN WILSON-REED FEUD

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Lee Meriwether, whose letter to the Globe Democrat, saying that he had seen a letter from Woodrow Wilson commending James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, involved controversy between the one-time president and Mr. Reed, today quoted from the 1916 Democratic platform of Missouri in proof of his contention that Mr. Wilson warmly praised Senator Reed for his work on currency legislation.

TRANS-ATLANTIC
FLIGHT INTERRUPTED

RIO JANEIRO, April 19 (By The Associated Press).—The Portuguese airmen, who were attempting a flight from Portugal to Brazil, will be unable to proceed in their hydro-airplane from St. Paul Rocks, a few hundred miles short of their goal on the American continent, where they landed last night, because of damage to their machine, according to a Havas dispatch from Pernambuco today.

The message says their hydro-airplane was so badly damaged in effecting the landing that it is no longer usable. The aviators, however, expect to save the motor.

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Refrigerators

Are Made of
White Pine Wood
—the best non-conductor
and most suitable of all
woods for the purpose.
The Shelves Are
Solid Slate Stone
They retain the cold
The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy
* Tested and Approved by the
Good Housekeeping Institute
CATALOG MAILED FREE
B. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston

Photographs of Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Reynolds © by Underwood & Underwood. Photograph of Mrs. Cook by W. O. Jackson Studios.

LEGION HEAD ASKS
FOR 150,000 ARMYUrges Senate to Block House
Reduction Proposal

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Declaring the House reduction, in the army appropriation bill "is the first step toward undermining our splendid military policy," the American Legion, through Hanford Macnider, its national commander, formally put before the Senate Appropriations Committee today an appeal for an army of 150,000 men.

"We insist appropriations adequate for a continuation of the development of the army of the United States shall be made," said Mr. Macnider. "It must continue on a sound and efficient basis."

Mr. Macnider said the Legion "unqualifiedly backs up" the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. John J. Pershing, for an army of 150,000 as the minimum needed to perform its "proper mission."

Indorsement also was given to the Pershing officer bill calling for about 13,000 officers, and to the plan of reduction by elimination of least efficient officers.
The Legion believes, Mr. Macnider declared, its position "is supported back home."

MARSHAL JOFFRE IS
WASHINGTON VISITOR

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Marshal Joffre today arrived in Washington to revisit the scenes and to renew the acquaintances of the days of 1917 when he came to the United States as head of the French War Mission.

Despite the earliness of the hour at which he arrived and a drizzling rain the French military hero received a hearty welcome. He was shown the military honors that accompany the arrival in the Capital of an officer of his rank, a squadron of cavalry having been assigned to accompany him from the station to his hotel.

Marshal Joffre expects to spend about five days in Washington and with the visit here to conclude his American tour which is a part of the return trip from Japan and the Far East.

FARM CONFERENCE
DELEGATES PICKED

WASHINGTON, April 19.—H. E. Van Norman, President of the World's Dairy Congress Association, has been appointed a delegate of the United States to the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, which is to meet May 8 to 18, at Rome, Italy. Another delegate is Mrs. Charlotte B. Ware, consultant in agriculture, Boston.

While in Europe Dr. Van Norman will make observations regarding dairy conditions in Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway and the British Isles.

The World's Dairy Congress will be the first international dairy meeting to be held in the United States and of broader scope than any similar meeting held anywhere. It was provided for by the Federal Agricultural Act, approved March 3, 1921, which authorized the President to invite foreign governments to send representatives. The congress which is to be held in 1923, will continue a week and will be followed immediately by the National Dairy Show. The city in which the congress and show will be held has not yet been selected.

PACKERS ASK CHEAPER
"COOL AIR" SHIP SPACE

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Lower ocean rates to the British Isles for cool air space is "absolutely essential" if American exporters are to be enabled to meet European competition, according to a petition filed today with the Emergency Fleet Corporation by the Institute of American Meat Packers, consisting of many of the country's greatest exporters.

The petition is addressed to William J. Love, traffic vice-president of the Fleet Corporation. It says that although the season for making contracts for cool space has arrived, practically no contracts have been made.

The packers express the belief the Shipping Board has considerable space available. Before the war, it is said, cool air space was available at less than 50 per cent in excess of ordinary stowage rates, whereas now the lines ask approximately 100 per cent more than ordinary rates.

STATUS DECIDED
OF B. BAKHMETIEFFSenator Borah Questions Ruling
of Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Boris Bakhmetieff, the last accredited Ambassador from Russia to the United States, is recognized as the representative of Russia in the United States, and as such enjoys the diplomatic immunity which attaches to all envoys of foreign governments accredited to the United States, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, declared in a letter transmitted to the Senate.

The Secretary's letter, addressed to the Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge, declared that Mr. Bakhmetieff was "officially received" as Russian Ambassador by the President July 5, 1917, and "since that time this Government has recognized him in that capacity and has recognized no other ambassador."

After reading the letter from Mr. Hughes, Senator Borah, chairman of the Labor Committee, dictated the following statement: "Mr. Bakhmetieff does not represent any government now in existence, and I shall deal with the subject later from the floor of the Senate. Even if he was once an ambassador, when he begins to counsel and harbor a murderer, it is time to terminate whatever status he may have had or may have."

ITALIANS EVACUATE ASIA MINOR

By Special Cable
ROME, April 18.—The Italian Government, following the decision of the Allies regarding the evacuation of Asia Minor, has given orders for the withdrawal of the Italian contingent in the Valley of Meandro.

"THE BEST SHAMPOO I EVER USED"
From every part of the United States, readers of The Christian Science Monitor have written enthusiastic letters about
Every Week Shampoo
"It leaves my hair softer and in better condition than I have ever known it."
"It removes the city condition and leaves my hair soft and silky."
"I have used nothing but EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO on my little girl's hair for two years. It keeps her hair soft, lustrous and in beautiful condition."
We believe that
EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO
is the only shampoo on the market containing refined cream oil and coconut oil. Its rich creamy lather cleanses most thoroughly and leaves the hair delightfully soft and silky. Before you shampoo, your hair again get a bottle of EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO.

We are now running a schedule of 50 advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor which have been the means of creating a demand for EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO in scores of cities and towns where this paper circulates. Dealers who first bought due to these quantities now buy in gross quantities. Our advertising plans for the next 15 months include much space in this paper which will further increase the demand upon dealers. We earnestly solicit orders from dealers everywhere. Dealers prices: One dozen \$4.00; 5 dozen 10 per cent discount; 12 dozen 15 per cent discount. We prepare transportation.
TO CONSUMERS
Until your dealer can supply you we will send you large bottles, prepaid, for \$1.00. Sold in larger cities by:
BUFFALO—Adams-Meldrum & Anderson.
CHICAGO—Fields; Mandel; Carson-Pirie-Scott.
CINCINNATI—Gann-Billie Co.
DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.
DENVER—Linn & Scroggs.
DETROIT—Yonker Bros.
DULUTH—Duluth Glass Block Store.
EAST ORANGE—H. M. Blair, Inc.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herdolzheimer Co.
HARTFORD—J. Fox & Co.
KANSAS CITY—Bird, Taylor & Co.
LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dartson, L. S. Donaldson.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble-Deamond Co.
NEW YORK—Lord & Taylor.
OAKLAND—Kahn's.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Bush; Jos. Horn Co.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Worthington & King.
PORTLAND, Me.—Easton, Bown & Hancock.
SAN DIEGO—Cal. Holwagner, Inc.
SPRINGFIELD—Spokane Dry Goods Co.
SPRINGFIELD—Frederick & Nelson.
TOLSON, Kan.—Pellister Stores Co.
WASHINGTON—Hess Palace; Lathrop Bros.
EVERY WEEK MFG. CO.
Marshall Field Building
CHICAGO

JAPANESE FORCES
TOLD TO MAINTAIN
NEUTRAL ATTITUDE

TOKYO, April 19 (By The Associated Press).—The commander of the Japanese forces in Siberia has ordered his troops to maintain a neutral attitude, as the failure of the Dairen Conference does not signify a breach of diplomatic intercourse.

The troops will act for the maintenance of peace, safeguard communications, prevent Bolshevik activities and protect residents.

NEW YORK TO END
RECKLESS DRIVING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19.—New York's new ordinance to curb incompetent or reckless automobile driving in New York City, passed by a vote of 60 to 4 in the Board of Aldermen, provides:

That no person shall drive or cause to be driven in a reckless manner, in any part of the city, a vehicle of any description.

That for motor trucks and delivery wagons of all kinds 12 miles an hour shall be considered prima facie evidence of reckless driving, and that 15 miles in built-up sections, and 22 miles in sparsely settled sections shall be prohibited.

That for all other vehicles the rates for prima facie evidence shall be 15, and the prohibitions 20 and 25 miles an hour, respectively.

That 20 miles or more an hour shall be prohibited over bridges, in parks, and parkways.

That in approaching or crossing an intersecting street in which there are car tracks, the speed shall not exceed eight miles.

That a sidewalk shall not be crossed from a lot, alley, or building at a speed of more than four miles an hour.

That no corner shall be turned faster than eight miles an hour.

The latter is a loosening up of the present ordinance regulation, which limits speed in rounding corners to four miles an hour.

The police commissioner is empowered to put up signs limiting the speed to eight miles an hour, wherever there may be congestion.

PLANS MADE TO LAY
CABLE TO GERMANYNew and Better Line Expected
to Be Available for Use in
Summer of 1923

NEW YORK, April 19 (United Press)

Plans for laying a new cable across the Atlantic to northern Europe have been completed, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph & Cable Company, announced today.

This cable, according to Mr. Carlton, will represent the greatest progress in cable construction in history.

It is the invention of engineers connected with the Western Electric and American telephone engineers.

Whereas the old cables under the Atlantic are capable of handling but 5,000,000 words a year, the new line, Mr. Carlton said, will carry 40,000,000. It will be laid from New York to the Azores and from there probably to a German port.

Mr. Carlton has just returned to this country from England and Germany. He secured a contract with a new German company to co-operate in the new cable management.

The cable will be laid by the summer of 1923, according to Mr. Carlton.

News that plans for laying new cable lines between the United States and Germany were being worked out was contained in a special dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York bureau on April 17. This dispatch said Dr. Karl Willy Wagner, an electrical engineer, had arrived in New York as representative of the German Post Office Department to conduct negotiations with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the General Electric Company, which were expected to handle the American end of the coast lines. The German end, it was said, would be handled by the German Post Office Department and the German Cable Company.

The proposed cable line will run between New York and Emden, on the northwest coast of Germany by way of the Azores.

PROTEST ORELLANA RECOGNITION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Central American Unionist Committee of New York has protested to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, over the recognition by the United States of the government of President Orellana in Guatemala. The protest said the recognition, coming while many men are still in prison for political reasons, favors revolutions, as "any general may be sure of recognition from the United States."

RECLAMATION FUND APPROVED

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Approval of President Harding for the McNary bill providing for creation of a \$350,000,000 revolving fund to be used for the development of western and southern reclamation and drainage projects was given today to a congressional delegation that called at the White House.

"FARS" OF 1881 IN REUNION

LOS ANGELES, April 19.—A reunion of the members of the class which was graduated in 1881 from the Naval Academy at Annapolis will be held in Tokyo this summer. Admiral Baron Uru of the Japanese navy, a member of the class, will be host.

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Regulation of Hollywood's Affairs Coming From Without If Not From Within

Unless the Motion Picture Industry Reforms, State Inquiry Is Forecast

Hollywood, Cal.

Special Correspondence

THE motion picture industry, the people of Hollywood, and the city of Los Angeles, of which Hollywood is now a part, and not a suburb, or separate city, as is commonly supposed, are not a little perturbed by recent exposures of the private lives of a number of persons within that industry to the public gaze. Those most familiar with the motion pictures and the people who make them realize that the indiscreet actions—and even the everyday lives—of some of those who are prominent, and of quite a large number who are not prominent, in the making of the films, have brought the character of the entire industry into question. Much more important than this, they realize that the whole business of making motion pictures must be reorganized; that those who have brought odium upon the industry must be eliminated; that the tendency to misconduct must be educated and legislated out of the industry, and that motion picture making, and motion picture makers must be controlled—possibly more strictly than any other industry which calls together a similarly large number of people of more or less artistic temperament in one place.

The motion picture producers, through their directors, have begun a program of reformation among their employees, which eventually, no doubt, will be felt as well in the character of the pictures made and presented to the public. Beyond this, they have gathered a considerable fund to be expended in the dissemination to the American people of the information that this reformation is taking place, and that a real effort is being made to eliminate the "undesirables" from the pictures. Approximately a score of writers whose names have been well known to the American public for some years, have been employed by means of this fund, for the dissemination of this information. In this situation the general reader should remember that, though there is no doubt that the men in charge of motion pictures have a desire, either temporary or permanent, to cleanse the industry, nevertheless, the telling of the story of this reformation has been left to paid publicity men and women, whose natural inclination, no matter how honest they may be, would be to present the best side of a situation.

As Compared With Other Cities

It has been said that conditions in Hollywood, which is the center of the world's motion picture industry, are no worse, and no better, than they are in any community of similar size. It is my conviction, after a rather thorough investigation of conditions here, that this is untrue. But it is also my belief that if a similarly floating population were gathered to the same extent in any one center of any other industry, conditions at Hollywood would repeat themselves. That is to say, the conditions which produced the present situation in the lives of the motion picture people, would produce similar results in any other class of people, similarly thrown together. It will be my endeavor, in the lines which follow, to tell of conditions as I found them to exist in Hollywood, and the adjacent parts of Los Angeles, in which the motion pictures have gathered their forces, and to express as nearly as a reporter may, the opinions of the people within the pictures, and those outside the pictures, who have come into close contact with all classes of those who work before the motion picture camera. This story has nothing to do with the slaying of William D. Taylor, the trial of Roscoe Arbuckle, or any of the other personal exposures of life in the motion picture center, except as they may be incidentals to, or outgrowths of the general condition within the motion picture industry, which, it is agreed, must be improved, and radically improved, before these personal outbursts will cease.

There are in Hollywood district of Los Angeles approximately 75,000 persons, of whom, it is reliably estimated by motion picture companies, peace officers, city officials and public utilities agents, 30,000 are in some manner connected with motion pictures, to the extent that they draw their livelihood therefrom. The area of the district is approximately 23 square miles. In considering this motion picture population, it must be remembered at all times that approximately 10,000 of the 30,000 persons who are listed as "in the industry," are neither actors nor actresses, nor even regularly employed supernumeraries. They are men and women who follow the motion pictures precariously, by obtaining one to three days' work a week in the various studios, either as "atmosphere," crowds, in very minor parts in smaller productions, or as casual workers in stage, setting, and other manual labor. These people come and go; no records are kept of them; they are paid as they finish the day's work; they are not attached to any pay roll, and those who drop out to seek more permanent employment are immediately succeeded by as many others, coming to Hollywood to "make their fortunes" in pictures.

The Ubiquitous Pseudo-Actor

From 2000 to 5000 other persons, who always give their employment as "in motion pictures," or "motion picture actors and actresses," are employed from three to five days a week, sometimes, full weeks, as supernumeraries in the larger productions. These are the men and women who have shown enough ability to walk well across a stage, to lead the applause or the hisses of a crowd in a picture, or to perform the applause and the hisses themselves. They make up the background of the picture. Among them are a few, possibly four or five hundred, mainly women, who have learned how to wear their gowns, and are possessed

of wardrobes and beauty, who are used to fill the vacant places on the stage, literally, "wallflowers" of the pictures. In the estimation of some of the best directors in the pictures, and of many thinking people outside the pictures as well, these four or five hundred who furnish the "atmosphere" and the dashes of human beauty for the pictures, are the ones mainly responsible for the revels which lately have been exposed as occurring among the "motion picture people." This may or may not be true; it is an expression of serious people who have devoted considerable thought to the subject.

Deducting these irregular employees of the screen, there remain some 15,000 in Hollywood alone who are regularly employed. These cover, of course, all the stage hands, stage carpenters, electricians, camera-men, scenery artists, wardrobe makers and keepers, directors, office employees, press agents, and those who may be truthfully designated as actors and actresses. Within this 15,000 there are hundreds of men and women who play minor parts in the screen productions, whose names seldom if ever appear, but who are regularly employed, who are just as truthfully "in the pictures" as William S. Hart, Thomas Meighan, Betty Compson, Charles Ray, or any of the others whose names are familiar to everyone in the United States. The motion picture directors state, and the peace officers and the people of Hollywood agree with them, that the actual workers—that is, the office employees, the stage hands, the camera-men, and so on—in motion pictures are exactly the same in character and habits as the workers with their hands in any other industry, no better and no worse, and with competition in their various trades and professions, so keen that they must perforce devote most of their time and energies to holding their places in the race for employment and advancement.

"Stars" Quiet Living Persons

Thus far, we are dealing with facts, and not with theories or deductions, and the search for the cause of the internal disorder in the motion picture industry, at the end of these facts narrows to those who are actually before the camera. These are of two classes: Those permanently employed, beginning with the "stars" at the top of the list, and extending on down to those who merely "stand around and look pleasant" as backgrounds, atmosphere, supernumeraries or whatever one wishes to call them. It is worth noting at this point that the real stars of the pictures, the real leading men and leading women, who have figured even in the reports of misdoings, either in Los Angeles, or in other cities, can be counted on the fingers of the two hands—yet there are very nearly 500 men and women in Hollywood who have taken, and still are taking, leading parts in film dramas and comedies. The reason that the names of these leaders in the film world do not appear in the reports of various "puffs" and other events which have cast discredit on the motion pictures, is that they cannot afford to take part in such affairs, even if they had the desire to do so. Not only do they face a competition which is harder, far harder, than that on the speaking stage, because the days of a star are numbered, and the high-salaried stars and to bring up others at lower salaries to take their places, but they also are always confronted with the searching light of the "close-up." This is the photograph which shows the star's face three or four or five times as large as it is in life, a searching sort of picture which

reveals on the instant any sign of dissipation in man or woman, and any show of fading beauty in the woman. Both townspeople and motion picture people of all grades of prominence, absolve these leading actors and actresses from responsibility for the conditions which have arisen in the pictures, or the situation into which the industry has been dragged.

Harm Wrought From Within

The motion picture people themselves admit, however, that there is an element within the industry, a regularly employed element, which has worked incalculable harm to the industry; which has carried its wildness to a point not even realized by a large number of the men and women who are responsible for the industry, and for its success or failure. That the leaders of the industry at least realize that they must have immediately a complete housecleaning, is manifest in the seal with which they are endeavoring to eliminate those whom they know to have been responsible for past performances of a discreditable kind.

One nationally known author, who has lived in Hollywood for 15 years, has no connection with motion pictures, and is, if anything, opposed to their continuance in the district near his home, made the following statement to me, which seems to cover very well a real condition: "The existence of a horde of 'camp-followers' accounts for many of the charges of irregular living brought against motion picture actors and actresses, but it does not account for all of them. A certain type of pretty, weak-headed girl or woman always will gravitate toward the motion picture studios, where she believes her beauty can be exchanged for a high salary. Usually, she is disinclined, for beauty without the ability to act, or to express the emotions, is so easily obtainable as to be worth only a very low salary in the picture industry. If such a girl, however, works for a week, or even for two or three days, around one of the studios, she becomes a 'motion picture actress' and, when she drops out of pictures, as she usually does in a few weeks, she is forever giving her profession as such, even though she becomes seamstress, a nursemaid, or whatever you please."

Destructive Publicity

"There have been, it is quite true, disgraceful incidents in the lives of people prominent in motion pictures, but we cannot class all motion picture actors and actresses in this category. The ones who live quiet, orderly lives do not get into the newspapers. "That is the motion picture situation in a nutshell. Those who do the discreditable things are accepted as the average of the motion picture actors and actresses, when, as a matter of fact, they are probably less than 1 per cent of all the people engaged in the industry here in Hollywood. The directors and managers and owners of the motion pictures have the remedy in their own hands. They know very well the home lives their employees lead, whether they be stars, camera-men or carpenters, and if they will undertake to eliminate those who do misbehave, we soon shall have an industry as clean as any in the world. But the remedy is entirely within the industry; neither you nor I, nor all the laws or newspapers or investigating committees in the world can clean up the motion pictures if the big men at the head of motion pictures do not want them to be cleaned up. As a man thinketh, so is he, and if the motion picture industry does not think enough of itself to eliminate the discredited and discreditable ones from its midst, then no one else can do it." As with this author, so with many

Airplane View of One of the Motion Picture Centers of Hollywood and Surrounding It a Group of Hollywood Homes Occupied by Citizens Who Have Nothing to Do With the Film Industry. Bungalow Courts Are a Unique Part of the Residential Life of This Community

of the other business interests and possibly a majority of the residents of Hollywood, and, to a lesser degree, of Los Angeles as well, the motion picture people are not popular. Noting that many—probably five out of seven—of the restaurants in Hollywood displayed prominently a sign, "Motion Picture People Not Wanted," "Motion Picture People Not Served Here," "If You Are in the Movies Keep Out of Here," and so on through a variety of similar warnings, I asked the proprietor of one of the largest cafeterias in Hollywood for a frank statement of his reason for putting out such a sign. Here is what he said:

Ban on Motion Picture Actors

"Motion picture actors and actresses often annoy my guests and they think, because they are earning more money than they possibly could earn at anything else, that they own my place. My other customers do not like to be disturbed by them, and I have reserved the right not to accept their patronage. There are, of course, some well-bred, quiet men and women in the motion pictures; this sign is not intended for them; but if they feel injured by the distinction I have drawn, they must remember that it is entirely due to the actions of their contemporaries in the same business as themselves."

State Interference Possible

This seems to be the majority opinion throughout Hollywood and in Los Angeles, where, if anywhere, the truth about the motion picture people should be known: That a very small percentage of all those engaged in the industry have brought odium upon the entire industry by their actions.

It is a remarkable and rather interesting fact that whatever irregularities have been committed by the motion picture people, they have sought other fields than Hollywood for their escapades. Discussing this phase of the situation, George K. Home, former chief of police of Los Angeles, and now in charge of the Hollywood district police for the police department of Los Angeles, said: "Hollywood has been represented as a 'film colony,' a separate community from Los Angeles, given over entirely to studios, to Bohemian resorts, dance halls and 'hang-outs' for the people of the films. The truth is that Hollywood is a district of Los Angeles, 23 square miles in area, with a population of 70,000 to 75,000, of which about two-thirds are not connected with motion pictures. Hollywood has a large business district, and nearly 12,000 homes, most of which are owned by the people who live in them. It has 22 churches; one

high school, said to be the finest edifice of its kind in America, with 2500 pupils; 11 grammar schools, with more than 6000 pupils, and a large junior high school now being built. Hollywood also is the home of the southern branch of the University of California, with more than 3700 students. These are a few of the facts concerning Hollywood, but they disprove the statement that it is merely a 'movie colony.'

"In the 23 square miles which my department covers, there is a total police personnel of 70 men. Five of these patrol the San Fernando Valley district, 12 miles from Hollywood; 10 more are assigned to duty on traffic corners and before schools; the remaining 55 cover the entire Hollywood district, without even a police or a fire-alarm system to aid them, relying upon the upright character of the population to keep us informed of crimes and of fires by telephone."

Police in Hollywood

"We are able to patrol Hollywood competently, because, being peopled with a home-owning, home-loving, law-abiding population, it is practically free of all crimes of violence. The best index to the moral character of a community is its police record. Our police records, covering this district with its 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, including virtually all the people employed in its 22 motion picture studios, show that:

"In the last six months the Hollywood police have received no complaint from any resident of any 'wild party' being held within the boundaries of Hollywood, and have not been called on to raid any house or apartment."

"Arrests for felonies average less than three a week, and more than half of these arrests are made at the request of authorities in communities outside of Hollywood."

"Of the persons arrested by our police officers for offenses other than violations of the traffic ordinances, for

many months past, not a single one has been actually employed in the motion picture industry."

"In addition to this, the police records show that practically every arrest for felony, made in Hollywood, is of what is known as a 'floater,' i.e., a person who happens to drift into the district, apparently attracted by its evident prosperity."

A new industry, recruited indiscriminately from the ranks of all classes of people, whose only qualification for minor parts must be that they "film well," naturally attracts many very unstable characters. Add to this that, for years, persons capable of earning only a bare livelihood along other lines have been paid excessive salaries, have had riches thrust upon them, in motion pictures, and you have a combination which makes for the easy entrance of easy ways of living. The motion picture industry is becoming an organized business; excessive salaries are being eliminated; greater ability in acting is being demanded, and thus a more stable class of people is being attracted into it as a life work."

Three Reasons for Good Behavior

These changing conditions have resulted in the establishment of three factors whereby the greater part of the so-called "loose-living" among people engaged in motion pictures has been limited to a small number of the 30,000 in it in Hollywood. The first, possibly the most important of these, is the welfare work conducted among the motion picture people by the 22 churches of Hollywood. They have been at this work for eight years, and it is reliably reported that at least 80 per cent of the people employed in motion pictures, from stars to charwomen, attend some one or the other of the Protestant churches of Hollywood. Some of these churches have found it essential to hold as many as four and five services a day, on Sunday, in order to accommodate those who wish to attend."

The second is a combination of more

stringent control of studio conditions by the various managements, who are in the business to make money, and not to provide large salaries for careless spending by the recipients, and of the more exacting demands of the work in the studios on both actors and actresses. One very important feature of this factor is the complete removal of motion picture making from dependence on sunlight. That is to say, the condition of the light or the weather outside the studio is today of no importance in the making of the average motion picture, since artificial light has replaced the sun's light almost entirely except in such motion picture plays as must be staged out of doors. This has made the day's work in the motion picture studio regular; it commences at 9 o'clock in the morning, and seldom stops, except for an hour for lunch, until 5 or 5:30 p. m. Men and women who maintain this schedule of hours week after week cannot, in the very nature of things, keep themselves in physical condition for it, if they do not get plenty of sleep, or if they either drink or use drugs."

The third factor is the relentless truth the camera is forever telling. No actor or actress, especially the younger ones, whose faces are literally their fortunes, can remain long in the spotlight, if they give way to any sort of excesses or self-indulgences."

An Aroused Public

These, however, are conditions from within the industry itself. If it were not for an aroused public opinion, and public opinion is very much aroused in Hollywood, Los Angeles, and a large part of southern California, the owners and directors of the motion picture industry apparently would proceed as they have been proceeding for the past 10 years, merely allowing the fittest to survive, under conditions as they are, without attempting to improve those conditions. But today, small though the percentage of erring motion picture people is, when compared to the total number, there is full realization throughout southern California that this small percentage has wrought great harm not alone to the industry, but to the people outside the motion pictures, who reside in Hollywood, Los Angeles and other towns where the motion picture studios have been located."

It is to be preferred that the industry clean its own house, and ample time is to be given it to do this very thing, but there is no question that if the cleaning is not done, or at least well under way by the time the state Legislature meets in its next regular session, the whole situation will be presented to the lawmakers for action. Though this is not generally known, there is an organization in southern California, which is keeping complete records—in fact, has kept them for the past three years—of conditions in the motion picture industry, with names, places, dates and all other necessary information for telling the complete story of the misbehavior of certain members of this new and so far rather unstable profession, to the end that it may be kept within the bounds of law and order."

CAPE COD CANAL OPERATES AT LOSS

Company Officials Favorable to
Government Taking Over
Entire Project

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 19—Evidence that the Cape Cod Canal has "never had a fair chance" to prove its actual worth since its opening in 1914, owing to war-time and post-war shipping conditions, was offered today by officials of the Cape Cod Canal Company before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, holding hearings on the Winslow Bill for Government purchase of the canal property.

Officials of the company, which last July entered into definite contract with the Government to operate the canal, are of the opinion that the Government, having taken the canal over during the war and entered into condemnation proceedings by which the property was appraised at \$16,000,000, should carry out the proposition to buy back the property and carry out operation of the canal.

The officials point to the profits of the past year and to the fact that the canal has had to contend against adverse coastwise shipping conditions during past years as evidence that, with stimulation of shipping and a return to normalcy along this line, the canal will pay.

The profits of the canal for 1931, according to the records submitted by the company, amounted to \$123,433. Gross revenue amounted to \$341,246, and operating expenses for the year to \$217,812.

The canal operated at a loss during the period of government operation during the war. For the last five months of 1931, the loss amounted to \$443,221 and for 1919 to \$576,994.

ASSISTANCE ASKED OF J. P. MORGAN

Reparation Commission Invites
Attendance of American Firm

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 19—News from Paris that the Reparation Commission has invited J. P. Morgan and Company to become a member of a financial subcommittee to meet in the French capital within two weeks to consider floating an international loan for Germany was partly confirmed here today by Martin Egan, a member of the Morgan firm.

"We have received no official invitation," explained Mr. Egan, "but have indirect information that it is on the way and if it comes J. P. Morgan and Company probably will issue a statement."

No intimation was given as to whether the invitation would be accepted or whether Mr. Morgan would acquiesce in the commission's desire that he serve personally on the proposed sub-committee. Mr. Egan said that a member of the company, is now abroad, and, in event of the proposal being favorably considered and Mr. Morgan declining to accept, it is supposed Mr. Lamont might serve.

PARIS, April 19—The financial subcommittee of the Allied Reparation Commission will convene in Paris in a fortnight's time to consider the floating of an international loan for Germany.

The sub-committee at present is composed of M. Delacroix, Premier of Belgium, chairman; Signor Dalmello of Italy, vice-chairman; Karl Bergmann, Germany; Sir Robert Kindersley, Great Britain; Charles Sergent, France; Dr. G. Vissering, Holland.

Conflicting Views Expressed by Washington Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 19—The report that J. P. Morgan Co. had been asked to accept membership on the Allied Reparation Commission has stirred up comment in official circles here. In the first place President Harding has repeatedly asserted that the Administration intends to have the United States represented on this commission and that many economic and financial matters in which the United States is deeply interested, cannot be settled until there is such representation. This is the opinion of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Senator W. E. Borah, on the other hand, declares that he will fight to the last ditch against such representation as it would entangle the United States everlastingly in the affairs of Europe and there are other Senators ready to back him. How many is not known.

In regard to a loan to Germany by an American banking firm of the standing of Morgan & Co., it is assumed in official quarters here that no action would be taken without the knowledge and consent of the State Department. The matter has not yet been brought before the Secretary of State, it was said here today.

The further information was obtainable that the attitude of the State Department in regard to the participation in foreign financial matters by American financiers had not changed since the statement on the subject was issued in March last.

It was set forth in this statement that at a conference held last summer between the President, certain members of the Cabinet and a number of American investment bankers, the interest of the Government in the public flotation in the issues of foreign loans was discussed and the desire of the Government to be duly and adequately informed regarding such transactions before their consummation, so that it might express itself regarding them if that should be requested or seem desirable, was fully explained. Subsequently the President was informed by the bankers that they and their associates were in harmony with the Government's wishes and would act accordingly.

course, require American bankers to consult it. It will not pass upon the merits of foreign loans as business propositions, nor assume any responsibility whatever in connection with loan transactions. Offers for foreign loans should not, therefore, state or imply that they are contingent upon an expression from the Department of State regarding them, nor should any prospectus or contract refer to the attitude of this Government. The department believes that in view of the possible national interests involved it should have the opportunity of saying to the underwriters concerned, should it appear advisable to do so, that there is, or is not objection to any particular issue.

Treasury officials look with favor on the request of the Allied Reparation Commission to the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. to act in the conference on arranging an international loan for Germany. It was learned. While the State Department handles all matters relating to foreign affairs, officials in the Treasury Department express the view that American financiers would be able to give some helpful information on what should be done at the loan conference. Morgan & Co. or any other American banker, called in for advice by the allied conference, would not officially represent the United States but merely sit in an advisory capacity.

FRENCH AUTHORITY ACCUSES GERMANS OF "SELLING SHORT"

(Continued from Page 1)

the Allied indemnity fund. Consequently Germany has no more dollars to dispose of and cannot benefit by the increase in Germany of the mark. The original amount of the indemnity asked by the Allies of Germany was \$220,000,000, which was subsequently reduced to \$56,000,000,000. And it is my belief that still further reductions will be asked for and granted by the Allies if the indemnity demanded of Germany is going to cripple her so badly that recuperation will be rendered impossible together with inability to make good the damage of the Allies.

"While I have no sympathy for Germany whatsoever, because of the dire mess she has made of world affairs, and for which she ought to be made to pay dearly, at the same time when the upset situation over there is taken into consideration, facts have to be taken into account. The labor problem is serious in the extreme, so serious indeed that local Chambers of Commerce throughout Germany are daily holding meetings for the purpose of trying to effect some standard of wage scale; but it is high hopeless in view of the depreciated money basis as a result of the terrible drop in the value of the mark. The end is impossible to foretell.

"No, taking into account the general status of the German Government, it is impossible that it is in any position to buy back marks for one-third of a cent that the Allies are demanding. The United States, and certain moneyed men in Germany are the only parties who can possibly derive any benefit from such transactions at this time."

"The Berlin Government is not in a position to enter into deals of the nature discussed because of reasons already brought out, and which are clearly apparent to those who study the matter. If any money is being made in Germany through buying back low valued marks, it is not the government that is profiting thereby."

French financial writers' allegations that Germany have deliberately sold Americans and others \$5,000,000,000 marks with the intention of buying them back again at a lower rate without foundation," by another New York expert in foreign exchange. He said the Germans did not know, nor did anybody know, that the mark would depreciate so much.

"No responsible economist here or abroad feels that Germany has exported marked marks for this purpose," said The Christian Science Monitor's informant. "Mr. Pastin's estimate that Germany had exported \$6,000,000,000 marks to us is not very near the actual figure as they are generally believed. European economists estimate that Germany has exported between 100,000,000,000 and 120,000,000,000 marks, about one-quarter of which have come to the United States at the conservative rate of 1 cent per mark. This would amount in dollars to something like \$300,000,000 worth."

According to information from the best American and neutral sources, including the great bankers Vissering and Western of the Rotterdamse Bank, there is no doubt that the Germans have sold plenty of marks in this country with the idea of making the Allies help pay their indemnity, but the depreciation of the mark, it was said, "actually hurts the German upper classes and the bankers more than it does anyone else," and this, if true, would preclude any deliberate German intention of unloading marks in the manner Mr. Pastin describes.

Still another New York foreign exchange authority, who declined to permit the use of his name, expressed incredulity that "\$5,000,000,000 marks are held by American investors," declaring that "There is no way of arriving at such a figure."

The whole subject of the decline of the German mark, he declared, is too elusive to discuss intelligently at this time, as "no basis for a just and accurate opinion exists." The situation, he pointed out, is undergoing constant change.

NEW CABINET MINISTERS CHOSEN
VICTORIA, B. C., April 17 (Special Correspondence)—John Hart, Minister of Finance in the British Columbian Government, has taken charge of the Department of Industries, which was created to promote industrial development in this Province by extending loans to new industries. The Premier, John Oliver, formerly was Minister of Industries. Alexander Manson, the new Attorney-General, has been sworn in as Minister of Labor. These changes complete the Cabinet shuffle caused by the resignation of the former Attorney-General, J. W. de B. Parrie, and J. H. King, new Minister of Public Works in the federal Government.

MR. DAUGHERTY FOR COAL USERS UNION

Attorney-General Says Public
Association Preferable to
Federal Control

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 19—As a result of his recent trip of investigation into conditions in the coal industry in Indiana and Ohio, Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, is convinced of the necessity of a consumers' association to protect the interests of the public in the normal conduct of the industry and he is advising such an organization as a means of a fair adjustment in the present strike. He has let it be known that the Government stands ready to lend its services to any such organization, which would be independent of government agencies.

"Why," he said, "do not the great body of people using coal—and more people are interested in the regulation and use of coal than any other product—organize a legal, fair and intelligent association in order that the operators, the miners and the public may have some common understanding?"

"Coal is the biggest and most important commodity in the country. I know something about the present situation on both sides, and the fact that has impressed me most is that nobody is giving any attention to it in the interest of the people at large. The public voice is inarticulate."

"There would be no possible legal objection to a committee of coal consumers organized to investigate and make public the facts in the industry," Mr. Daugherty said. "Both operators and miners have the right to organize in a union form or otherwise and have taken advantage of it. But the public, private and industrial consumers, have taken no steps to make their demands for such prices as would insure a fair return to labor and to capital."

"The welfare of the opposing interests cannot survive, without the support of the consuming public, and this support can only be rendered intelligently by organized public opinion."

Mr. Daugherty expressed the hope that some such organization would come out of the present situation. He pointed out that the shippers of the country have a strong organization to put their demands before the Government and the roads, and said the coal consumers could easily be gotten together in a similar form. Some such action, in his opinion, is much preferable to government control which would inevitably bring it into the field of politics.

"We want to keep coal out of politics," he said, "and this is the way to do it."

Mine Houses Repairs Cheap

HAZLETON, Pa., April 19—Anthracite coal companies are having their properties repaired without much cost during the mine suspension. In the localities where the mine workers occupy houses owned by the operators, extensive improvements are being made by the men while the collieries are idle. The lumber is provided by the companies and the workers have the privilege of taking what they need in normal times such work is done by the company carpenter forces.

PRESIDENT FIRM TO REJECT BONUS IN PRESENT FORM

(Continued from Page 1)

which Republican leaders intend to call up for consideration tomorrow. If necessary to get it before the Senate he will read his report into the prepared speech on the tariff which he expects to deliver.

Democratic leaders, it was learned today, will endeavor to force the bonus through anyway, if it becomes certain that the President will oppose it. They would offer a rider to the tariff bill to pay the bonus out of interest collected on the foreign debt, which would attract many Republican votes. Republican leaders have not formulated any definite plans with regard to financing the bonus; therefore talk of using the tariff bill as a vehicle to carry the provisions for raising money for adjusted compensation is premature.

Senate opponents to the bonus are unmistakably cheered by the confusion that prevails regarding the questions involved. Led by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, they will make the greatest use possible of the Treasury's statement of the nation's finances to bring about at the last moment a final postponement. In view of the approaching elections, however, it is generally believed that the bonus advocates will win their point, regardless of opposition from President Harding and the Administration.

YESTERDAY'S ROAST BEEF

is today's delicious hash with money saved and satisfaction gained, if to the hash you add plenty of the "wonder-worker of cookery"—

ALSAUCE

SAY SCHOOL BOOKS ARE UN-AMERICAN

Daughters of 1812 Are Opposed
to Levy at Expense of
Founders of Republic

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 19—The public school textbooks of America are permeated by un-American statements, and the newspapers are opening their columns to all kinds of quips and articles making light of the founders of the Republic, declared Mrs. Arthur J. O'Neill, historian of the Illinois Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812, in a statement here today.

Mrs. O'Neill is author of a resolution adopted by the Illinois Chapter calling upon the national organization of the Daughters of 1812 to start a campaign of the public school textbooks for statements that impair respect for the characters and lives of the soldiers and statesmen of our early history. This resolution will be taken up by the national convention of the Daughters of 1812 in Washington next week.

"It almost seems like a general conspiracy to make a joke of the founders of our country," said Mrs. O'Neill. "The school histories and readers published in 1919 and 1920, ought to be examined for disrespectful statements. How can we teach American ideals in the public schools if the children read such things."

"At a meeting of another patriotic society in Chicago recently, a prominent editor said in an address, that the Continental Army was composed of 'rag tag.' I think the important thing about the revolutionary army was the object that animated them."

"A Chicago paper on Washington's birthday published a statement that Washington was 'too good a judge of wine to be any saint.' Another paper had a syndicate feature of jokes about the founders of the Republic—stating that Samuel Adams would have made a good movie star, and that John Hancock had been guilty of smuggling."

"This sort of thing is getting altogether too common. It is time to put a stop to it. We are going to ask the National 1812 Convention to demand a search of school textbooks in every locality. The resolution states that many of the textbooks hamper the teaching of American ideals. A thorough investigation is now being made of the New York City school books by Superintendent Stittinger, and we expect to found much of our action on the results of that investigation."

QUEENSLAND COUNCIL HAS BEEN ABOLISHED

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 16 (Correspondence of the Associated Press)
—The Queensland Legislative Council, the upper House of Parliament, has ceased to exist. The Premier, E. G. Theodore, has announced that the Governor has received advice that the royal assent had been given to the bill abolishing the Council and that the necessary order had been passed by the Imperial authorities.

This is the first occasion since the history of any state with a governing body where the abolition of the upper House has taken place. The Premier said, "The Legislative Council, like the upper House in most other countries, was the home of reactionary interests. For many years it thwarted the will of the people and had become a brake on democracy. The bill abolishing the upper House provided that Parliament should consist of His Majesty, the King, and the Legislative Assembly of Queensland."

RAIL MEN REJECT "ONE BIG UNION"
CHICAGO, April 19—A proposal to amalgamate all railway workers into one industrial organization, modeled on the one big union idea, was rejected today by delegates attending the convention of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. Speakers declared a survey of the labor situation shows labor organizations of the United States have withstood the general onslaught of predatory interests since the war much better than those of any other country.

CHICAGO APARTMENTS VACANT
CHICAGO, April 19—As evidence of vacant apartments for the first time since the days before the war, Chicago landlords are offering a month's rent free to obtain tenants in certain localities, according to R. C. Poole, secretary of the Council Living Costs Committee. He said this was the first evidence that lower rents might soon be expected.



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LADY ASTOR GLAD TO BE "BACK HOME"

Greeted by Distinguished Women
in New York—Will Be Speaker
at Baltimore Session

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 19—Lady Astor came home today. She walked on to the pier from the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line into a crowd of waiting friends and kinfolk who had watched the child, Nancy Langhorne, in Virginia; friends who have known her as a social leader in New York and London; liberals who have been invited to her salon; "the only real salon in all England," as it is called, where Prime Minister and Labor agitators rub elbows and minds to the ultimate good of England; and a still larger group of women who did not know Lady Astor by sight, but who have watched with interest the career of the first woman who ever took her seat as a member of the English Parliament.

To these women it always will be the most remarkable feature in the career of Lady Astor that she, an American-born woman, should have been the first to win the great honors of the British women's fight for equal suffrage, and that she should have won not only that, but their loyal support and co-operation with no taint of envy.

"The swift, trenchant way of speaking, which has won Lady Astor her reputation on the platform, her ability to throw back a witty answer to any form of question, and the charm of the slender, fair-haired woman were all in evidence as she talked of her joy in "coming home," and of her belief in the tremendous possibilities of the Pan-American conference of women, which opens tomorrow in Baltimore, and for which she has come to this country at the invitation of the National League of Women Voters."

"I am delighted to be here," she said. "I think the meeting for which I have come will mean uplift for women—and the women of every country need uplift."

"Oh, no," she said, disclaiming the suggestion that she had implied that women need uplift more than men do. "The emancipation of women has been like the emancipation of anyone else. Women do a few foolish things. They need to get a focus on what their real duty is. Once they get their head, they will accomplish great things."

"Women have secured their freedom from everything except prejudice," she continued. She answered a question as to the removal of civil disabilities from women with the emphatic statement that she believed in equality.

"There should be equal pay for equal work," she said, "but I don't believe that women want to do all kinds of work. There is no need to be frightened about women. They will bring into politics a perfectly different point of view from that of anyone else and they will make their contribution in their own way."

"Among those to welcome Lady Astor were Miss Mary Garret Hay, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters; Miss Ruth Morgan, who had sent a message of greeting from that organization by radio to Lady Astor; Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Stanley McCormick and other members of the committee in charge of the mass meeting arranged by the league for this evening at the Town Hall, where Lady Astor is to make her first speech in the United States."

Miss Morgan is to introduce Lady Astor at tonight's meeting and, in addition to Lady Astor's address on "Woman in Politics," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, will speak on "Outposts."

On the platform will be a distinguished group of men and women, including Mrs. Helen Ely, granddaughter of General Robert E. Lee; John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. James Lewis of Virginia, Lady Astor's aunt and for many years president of the Virginia Equal Rights

129 NEW WORKINGS CLAIMED BY UNION

Mine Strike Extends Rapidly in
Western Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, April 19—Submitting a list of 129 non-union coal mines and coke plants in western Pennsylvania, issued by local district headquarters of the United Mine Workers, which officials claimed had been closed by union organizers, came reports from Somerset County last night that about 300 non-union workers at Boswell had struck, at the Davis Coal and Coke Company. Officers of the company stated that the number of striking men was hard to determine since many of their employees were observing a Russian holiday.

John Brophy, president of District 3, said the day's reports indicated that practically all of the miners of Boswell and Jenner were out. An organization meeting at Boswell was expected to further tie up the field. Additional strikes were reported from the Little operations of the Stafford Queenshilling Coal Company, and from Holopoles, Keels Run and Dilltown. Included in the list of 129 workings reported closed by the union, the report showed, were 36 mines of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, but from Connellsville and Uniontown, coke centers, came word that some of the mines named by the union were operating.

Today is expected to bring definite indications of the extent of the strike in the coke country, as yesterday was the last day usually observed in connection with the Easter season by the miners.

Three union organizers and a strike sympathizer were held in \$500 bail more the May term of court at Greensburg after a disturbance at export in which state police disarmed the four men.

BIG LEAGUE BALL "TRUST," IS CHARGE

Defunct Federal League Club
Sues in Court for Damages

WASHINGTON, April 19—Professional baseball as represented by major and minor leagues, operating under the so-called national agreement, was attacked today in the Supreme Court by counsel for the Baltimore Club of the defunct Federal League, in arguing the suit of that club for damages alleged to have been suffered when the Federal League disbanded under a "peace" agreement with organized baseball.

The Baltimore club contended professional baseball teams, under their schedules, engage in interstate commerce, and that those which are parties to the national agreement constitute a monopoly in restraint of interstate commerce and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

While transit across state lines is an essential feature of professional baseball, Senator George W. Pepper of Pennsylvania, counsel for the major leagues, argued it was not the end in view, but merely the means of getting the players to the point at which the contest was to be played. He insisted the important question before the court was whether the playing of the games was within the scope of congressional regulation, since the "mere fact the players habitually and necessarily cross state lines is not legally a material circumstance."

STEWART-WARNER PROSPERS
CHICAGO, April 19—Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, last, reports net earnings before federal tax, of \$516,413, compared with \$50,947 a year ago. It is expected the directors will increase the dividend.

DEFICIT FOR 1923 SET AT \$484,000,000

Mr. Mellon Estimates Expenses
Will Greatly Exceed Receipts
From All Sources

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 19—Federal income during the fiscal year 1923 is expected to fall short of meeting government expenditures by \$484,000,000 and possibly more, according to a letter from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

According to revised estimates for the fiscal year 1923, Mr. Mellon reports an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$47,000,000, compared with a deficit of about \$24,000,000 indicated in the budget submitted in December.

Senator McCumber had asked the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of government finances to be considered in connection with proposed soldier bonus legislation.

Expenditures during the fiscal year 1923, which starts July 1, next, will be \$3,557,000,000, according to Mr. Mellon's estimates. Receipts during the same period will be \$3,239,000,000, making an excess of expenditures of \$359,000,000. In addition there will be \$125,000,000 accumulated interest on war savings stamps Jan. 1, 1923, making the total \$484,000,000.

Estimates for 1923, Mr. Mellon explained, were based on estimates appearing in the December budget after taking into account an indicated shrinkage of internal revenue collections of about \$215,000,000; an estimated fall in federal reserve bank franchise tax receipts of about \$25,000,000; estimated additional revenue of about \$200,000,000 on account of payment of interest by the British Government; estimated collections of about \$100,000,000 by the War Finance Corporation and estimated additional expenditures on account of railroads of about \$200,000,000.

Mr. Mellon explained that the budget for 1923 as submitted to Congress did not include any railroad expenditures, but the indications now are that owing to delayed settlements there will be payments of about \$100,000,000 under the railroad administration and payments of about \$100,000,000 under the Interstate Commerce Commission during the year.

Postponement of these payments to 1923, he continued, is reflected in a corresponding reduction in expenditures for 1923, and partly on this account and partly because of the sale of about \$250,000,000 of equipment, trust certificates of the carriers, the item of railroad receipts and expenditures for 1923 shows an estimated credit of about \$56,000,000 as compared with estimated expenditures of about \$337,000,000 when the budget was submitted.

This shift in the situation, the Secretary declared, was offset, in part, by withdrawal of the fiscal year 1923 under the War Finance Corporation, but the net result is the surplus of receipts for 1923 and the deficit of a corresponding larger amount for 1923 as indicated.

The estimates do not take into account any expenditure which may be made during the fiscal year 1923 under the proposed ship subsidy legislation, if it should be enacted into law, nor do they allow for any expenditures on account of rivers and harbors, public buildings or good roads, beyond what is already authorized by existing law or under the regular annual appropriations.

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**FUR CHOKERS AND SCARFS
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The Methodist Church's Struggle for the Eighth Hill of Rome as a College Site

By STANLEY HIGH

MONTE MARIO, the beautiful though oft-neglected "Eighth Hill" of Rome, has recently come into international prominence because of an intense Roman Catholic-Protestant controversy which now for several months has raged about its summit. In all of Rome, perhaps, there is no finer view than that from Monte Mario. The city itself spreads out in splendid panorama from the Vatican and St. Peter's, at the very foot of the hill, to the Campagna in the middle distance, with the Alban Hills and the Apennines marking the horizon. But the very beauty—the strategic beauty of Monte Mario—is the chief reason for the present difficulty.

As a wooded, untempered hill, Monte Mario's commanding position attracted nothing but admiration. But when, in 1914, the Methodist Episcopal Church selected on Monte Mario the new site for its International Collegio and purchased a tract of land there, this admiration was quickly changed to consternation on the part of some of the Roman Catholic authorities who saw in this transaction a move against the Vatican. And when, a short time later, the original purchase was added to until the Methodists owned between forty and fifty of the most desirable acres on the hilltop, a definite propaganda was launched to dislodge the Protestants.

Political Complications

The present political unrest in Italy has made the situation much more serious than would have been the case a few years ago when the temporal power of the Vatican was less in the seeming ascendancy.

In spite of organized opposition to the increasing power of the socialistic elements one of the two large groups in the Italian "Camera" is the Socialist, with 123 deputies and 11 Communists who, on general issues, stand with the Socialists. The other large group is the Clerical, with 104 deputies. Among these two large groups, Socialists and Clerical, are other groups of various tendencies. This variety of groups renders most difficult the Government's control of the Camera and forces it to seek backing among the conservative elements. From this there arises for the Government the necessity of attempting an understanding with the Clerical group which of all elements in the Camera is probably the best disciplined and most homogeneous. The strength of the Clerical has made it possible to bring to the fore two old issues, the school question and the reestablishment of the temporal power of the Pope. Roman Catholicism, in this hour when Italy is sorely in need of educational assistance from outside agencies, has secured the enactment of a new school law which tends to reopen the doors to private initiative in education which were closed after the revolution in Italy in the nineteenth century, when the Government took entire charge of the educational system.

How the New Law Works

According to this law the universities remain in the hands of the State, and the State takes over the elementary schools, which now belong to the municipalities. But in the intermediate education, which includes classical, technical, professional, commercial, normal and other schools of this grade, the State would permit the concurrence of private institutions.

Now this law which is making it possible for the Roman Catholic Church to open schools from the Alps to Sicily has, in a similar manner, worked advantageously to the Protestants in Italy. Of the various Protestant denominations in the country, the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is probably the most outstanding. It is well organized with churches, schools and orphanages in more than 60 centers of the peninsula. By far the most ambitious of their undertakings, however, has been the International Collegio, which for years has been located on Quirinal Hill, within a short distance from the Royal Palace. Among the graduates of this institution are many men prominent in the public and business life of Italy, and its president, Dr. B. M. Tippet, has been signally honored by the King on a number of occasions for his conspicuous service to the country.

Opposition to the Methodists

The transfer of the classes of the Collegio from Quirinal Hill to Monte Mario in the fall of 1920 was signal for the first attacks against this Methodist project which threatens to establish a Protestant college on the most beautiful portion of the skyline of the Vatican.

It was not long before the Methodists wished to erect on the hill a great church in contrast to St. Peter's, that they wished to dominate from the summit of the hill the Vatican, that the Collegio would be managed by Americans alone, with American professors and with all instruction in English. American political penetration of Italy was frequently mentioned and the memory of the peaceful penetration of German propaganda was called to mind as a possible parallel. The authorities of art in the ancient city—the home of the greatest of such authorities—were mobilized. Architects, sculptors, painters, art critics aided in the attack and asserted that the entire hill should be inviolable.

Editorial Warfare

An editorial from *L'Espresso Nazionale*, an outstanding Roman daily, will indicate the intensity of feeling aroused: "But putting aside even every artistic consideration, even if we take an extreme and absurd hypothesis, the projected buildings should confer new attractiveness on the hill and on Rome. We maintain that for obvious patriotic and political reasons they must not rise on that spot."

"We may think of Catholicism and of the Reformation in different ways and judges of them in different ways, but no one can deny that Catholicism is in its very origin Latin and Italian, while the Reformation is and remains Germanic. And everyone knows that the Methodists desire the elevation of the institutions on Monte Mario precisely in order to send forth ostentatiously before all the world and



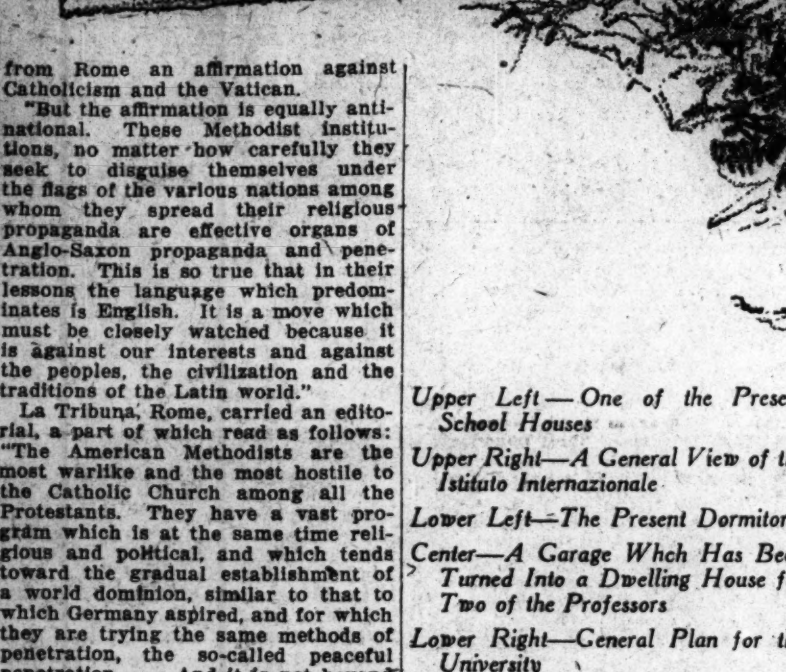
Upper Left—One of the Present School Houses



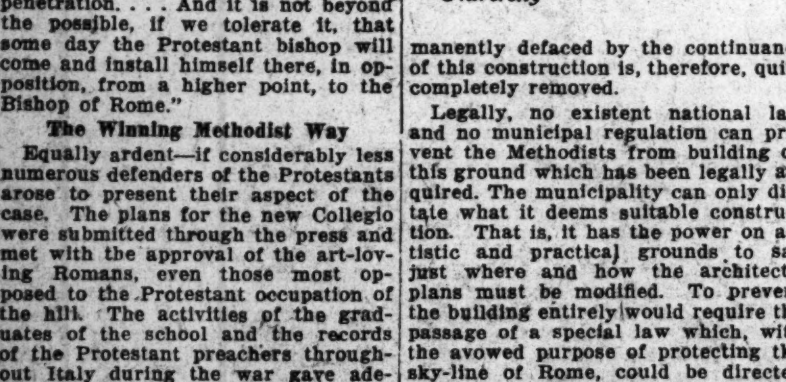
Upper Right—A General View of the Istituto Internazionale



Lower Left—The Present Dormitory



Center—A Garage Which Has Been Turned Into a Dwelling House for Two of the Professors



Lower Right—General Plan for the University

from Rome an affirmation against Catholicism and the Vatican. "But the affirmation is equally anti-national. These Methodist institutions, no matter how carefully they seek to disguise themselves under the flags of the various nations among whom they spread their religious propaganda are effective organs of Anglo-Saxon propaganda and penetration. This is so true that in their lessons the language which predominates is English. It is a move which must be closely watched because it is against our interests and against the peoples, the civilization and the traditions of the Latin world."

La Tribuna, Rome, carried an editorial, a part of which read as follows: "The American Methodists are the most warlike and the most hostile to the Catholic Church among all the Protestants. They have a vast program which is at the same time religious and political, and which tends toward the gradual establishment of a world dominion, similar to that to which Germany aspired, and for which they are trying the same methods of penetration. . . . And it is not beyond the possible, if we tolerate it, that some day the Protestant bishop will come and install himself there, in opposition, from a higher point, to the Bishop of Rome."

The Winning Methodist Way

Equally ardent—if considerably less numerous defenders of the Protestants arose to present their aspect of the case. The plans for the new Collegio were submitted through the press and met with the approval of the art-loving Romans, even those most opposed to the Protestant occupation of the hill. The activities of the graduates of the school and the records of the Protestant preachers throughout Italy during the war gave adequate answer to the charge that the institution was anti-national. During this discussion it was also made clear that the buildings will rise on the side of a secondary spur of the hill and not on its crest. This, it was found, does not face, either fully or partially, the great masterpiece of Michelangelo and Bernini. And in the Pinocchio, the most beautiful, wooded section of the hill, the Methodists have decided to erect no buildings. The fear that the landscape might be per-

manently defaced by the continuance of this construction is, therefore, quite completely removed.

Legally, no existent national law and no municipal regulation can prevent the Methodists from building on this ground which has been legally acquired. The municipality can only dictate what it deems suitable construction. That is, it has the power on artistic and practical grounds to say just where and how the architects' plans must be modified. To prevent the building entirely would require the passage of a special law which, with the avowed purpose of protecting the skyline of Rome, could be directed against the Methodists. The Clerical party has already made some move in this direction. At the present time, however, an armistice appears to have been declared, while both sides are marshaling their forces for the struggle that seems certain to break out again. In the meantime the preliminary construction for the first buildings of the Collegio is being undertaken by the Methodists, who appear confident in their possession of the hill.

Dr. Cogan in the Novels

Dr. Cogan and his academy appear in several of the statesman's novels, in "Vivian Grey," in "The Young Duke," and especially in "Contorini Fleming," where he somewhat exaggeratedly states that, "it seems I was the soul of the school."

Essex Hall and its school over the centuries have been little changed in the hundred years since he was there. You pass to the right of the house and across the yard, and find yourself in the stables where Dr. Cogan kept his horses. On the left hand wall is a wooden stairway up which the feet of Disraeli so often trod. It is a rickety structure now and it is advisable for visitors to go up it one at a time. The school rooms are much the same as when he knew them. The old wooden desks are there, and the blue-washed walls, with wooden paneling stretching half-way to the roof. Scores of initials cover the woodwork and it is sufficient search were made it is probable that "B. D." would be discovered carved thereon. There would be no objection to such an examination, for the Misses Cooper, two maidens who live at Essex Hall, and use the old schoolroom for a Sunday school, are intensely proud of its associations with the famous statesman.

Mutual Objections

Benjamin Disraeli was about 13 years of age when he went to Higham Hall (as Essex Hall was then called), and he remained there about three or four years. "Nothing was thought of there but the two dead languages," he afterward said; "but he was an admirable instructor in them as well as a first-rate scholar." Critics may decide for themselves to what extent the future statesman had little Latin and less Greek, but his diary shows how largely the reading and study of the classics occupied his time at

Higham Hall. Nevertheless, Dr. Cogan said of him, "I don't like Disraeli; I never could get him to understand the subjunctive."

It should be remembered that at that period his father had abandoned the Jewish faith, and young Benjamin had been baptized into the Church of England. The boys at the school who were members of the Church of England had to walk some distance on Sundays to attend morning service, with the result that they fared rather badly at the midday dinner, which was usually half over when they got back. Benjamin was among the victims, and his proposal for overcoming the difficulty was that the Church of England boys should become Unitarians for so long as they remained at school!

Among his pupils were Samuel Sharpe, the Egyptologist and translator of the Bible; Russell Gurney, who became Recorder of London; and Nightingale, the father of Florence Nightingale. Most famous of all, however, was Benjamin Disraeli. Dr. Cogan had made the acquaintance of Isaac Disraeli in a bookseller's shop in London, who assumed that he was a clergyman, and discovering that he was a schoolmaster determined that he was exactly the man for his boy.

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Squeaky

THE monastery of Mu-li stands in a hollow at the foot of a high cliff. The palace of the grand lama, as well as the temple, stand on a walled terrace overlooking the river and backed by precipices. Below the ramparts, the mountain flank slopes steeply down to the foaming river.

The terrace of the monastery was a favorite haunt of shabby dogs, who stretched themselves out to dry on its warm cobbles. Here they dozed by the hour, dogs of all shapes and sizes and colors, as mixed a lot as could well be imagined. Long haired Tibetan mastiffs—not so big and fierce as those found further north, no one would take liberties with them; chow dogs; curly haired poodles; Pekinese "lion dogs"; besides permutations and combinations of all of them. They belonged to the monks and to the ministers of state, who lived in those funny white houses, very dark and dusty inside, which clustered above the palace.

In spite of this variety I was by no means prepared for such an excellent breed as was to be found in the palace itself. One day I called on the King. He reclined among cushions on a dais, at the foot of which stood

his ministers; I sat on a chair close by. What passed at this interview, it is not necessary to relate, but in the middle of it—soft music; enter Squeaky.

Of course, he was not Squeaky yet—that came later. He was just a little curly haired, coal black, pug-nosed Tibetan "poodle." Someone almost stepped on him, whereupon he leaped onto my lap, licked my hand, decided that I was friendly, and stayed.

The King smiled. "Do you like dogs?" he asked. I started guiltily. So that was it! I had been wondering—so it really was a dog, this quaint creature, all hair and eyes, with the spiral tail!

"Yes," I replied, "I like dogs!" (No irony was intended.)

"Would you like to keep that one?" He was born in the monastery this year!" I said "yes" quickly, before I had time to consider.

I left the monastery with Squeaky tucked under my arm, and I carried

him thus to my room. That evening, at a given time, dinner was set before him on a tin plate. The astonishment on the little dog's face was comic. He looked at the food, then gazed at me, his gooseberry eyes growing larger and rounder. No, there must be a string tied to it somewhere, he thought, and refused to try it. He slunk into a corner, ashamed of his own unworthiness for the dinner smelt very good. But for a little, pauper, gutter dog to eat off a plate! that was too wonderful; there must be a catch in it somewhere! Eventually I turned the food out onto the floor, and Squeaky ate it under protest—with one eye on the exit. It was several days before he would consent to fall into good habits.

He was a jolly little beast, with his curly tail and curly hair, his snub nose, large goo-goo eyes, and short legs. As most people have never seen a Tibetan poodle, he may best be described as a very large Pekinese, though there are many small technical differences. Squeaky learned to know me thoroughly. He would stand up on his small hind-legs and dance with joy when I returned from a climb, squeaking with pleasure. In camp he slept at the foot of my bed, and in that dour climate his coat grew wonderfully.

It was not till we returned to China in December that the worst happened. And it happened thus.

At the monastery of Yung-ning, by the sapphire lake, we stayed three days. There were dogs there too, dozens of them, all curs of low degree. But it is a free country, China; and when my servant Lol, who had made friends with one of the dog fathers, admired one of them, he had every right to accept it as a gift. Consequently we left Yung-ning with two dogs.

This new addition to the menagerie cannot be described in a few words. He was more like a fabulous animal. He had a head like a sea-horse, and a tall which trailed out behind him, sagging down to the ground. In between was a body of sorts. His color was the color of certain toadstools in the close season for toadstools, and his name, that was one of his worst points, I cannot reproduce it.

He romped with Squeaky who, truth to tell, was something ashamed of his shabby companion. Squeaky, in fact, was getting a trifle uppish since his elevation to the peerage, as the only dog of the white sahib. He played with the creature in a tolerant sort of way, though he stopped when he saw me laughing at them, and hung his head. But his fall was close at hand—the fall which is said to follow pride.

The yellow dog—it is sheer flattery, but I must call him something; the yellow dog knew how to bark. It was a distressing noise, but he didn't seem to mind that. Squeaky could only squeak. Yet no sooner did he hear the true language of dogdom, than I want to do that," he said to himself, "I must practice." For days he practiced. At last he appeared to hug himself with glee. "I can bark!" he might have said; "I, too, am a dog."

One fine evening I returned to camp after a day's climb, expecting Squeaky to jump up, scramble onto my lap, and squeak in my face as usual. To my horror, I saw a small black ball of fur standing at the entrance to my tent emitting dreadful noises, shrill, sharp, full of snap. I was dumb-founded. "Squeaky, my poor little lambkin, whatever has happened?" I said. But he only made more noises. At last he stopped and jumped up, and licked my hand and wagged his tail, looking no end pleased.

I saw it all in a flash then, the whole ugly tragedy. The romance was shattered forever. Squeaky had learnt to bark.

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ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

A. Phimister Proctor and His Theodore Roosevelt Statue

New York, April 17. Special Correspondence.

FEARLESSNESS and energy in repose were the two qualities that A. Phimister Proctor wished to bring out in the statue of his friend, Theodore Roosevelt, which, after two years of work, he has just completed in his studio in New York City. And although, like every other artist, Mr. Proctor wonders, if he has expressed these two things, it is apparent, even to the untrained eye, that he has succeeded. The statue, completed, stands today in his studio on Fifty-First Street, a target for motion picture cameras and photographers, dominating everything else in the huge room, making even the Indians, lions and cowboys, Mr. Proctor's favorite subjects, seem quiet and colorless beside it.

Erect and soldierly, the colonel sits his magnificent horse, tense in every muscle, the quietness of the pose only emphasizing the strength and vitality dominating the figure, all the more strongly felt because it is suggested rather than worked out in detail.

"I began to work on the statue," Mr. Proctor explained, "two years ago in May. Henry Waldo Coe of Portland, Ore., gave me the commission. A friend and admirer of Roosevelt, he had been searching for a sculptor to do the ex-President. It was suggested to him in the west, where I was well known, that I should be given the commission. I was in New York at the time, and Dr. Coe came east to see me on his way to Europe, and also, at the same time, to visit other sculptors who might do the figure. He came to my studio, and the first thing he saw was a bas-relief of a friend of mine who, curiously enough, was also a friend of his—Bill Hanley, the Sage of Harney County, Oregon. He said at once, 'The man who could do that head of Bill can do Colonel Roosevelt' and gave me the commission."

"I wanted to give the world the impression of Roosevelt as I knew him as, indeed, I always think of him. I most admired his fearlessness, his courage, and the energy always waiting to spring into action. I never thought of him as a man of hasty, ill-considered action. All his exuberance, all his restlessness, was only the surface that covered a quiet dignity, and reserve. The popular idea of him is that he was never in repose. I wanted to show him as he appeared to me, with all his magnificent energy held in check.

And that is what Mr. Proctor has done. Horse and rider stand tense and quiet, as though listening for a sharp word of command from some invisible master. Their stillness is the stillness of great strength held in check. "I searched a long time," Mr. Proctor went on, "for the right horse for a model. I wrote to General Wood, who offered any of the horses in the United States Cavalry. Although they were magnificent animals, I didn't seem to find what I wanted. The stallions used in equestrian stunts did not please me. At last I found the one I had been looking for. He was an American horse, as indeed he should be for such a rider, with just a strain of thoroughbred. I was in California at the time, and borrowed him from his owner, a young girl student at Stanford University. I think he had

the same fine qualities of courage and strength that I wanted to give to his rider. Mrs. Roosevelt helped me by lending me her husband's Rough Rider uniform to use on my model."

Mr. Proctor first met Roosevelt at the World's Fair in Chicago. He had been modeling some animals that were used in the exhibition there and was the guest one night of a club of big game hunters of which Roosevelt was the president. After the dinner he was asked to leave the room for a few minutes, and when he entered again he found that he had been unanimously elected a member of the club. Roosevelt often delighted in hearing him give the elk call, saying that Proctor was the only man he had ever known who could give it the correct note and the proper inflection. When the famous Tennis Cabinet gave a farewell dinner to their chief, a modeling of a panther, done by Proctor, was presented to the former President. The latter afterward used a reproduction of it for the frontispiece of his book, "The Strenuous Life."

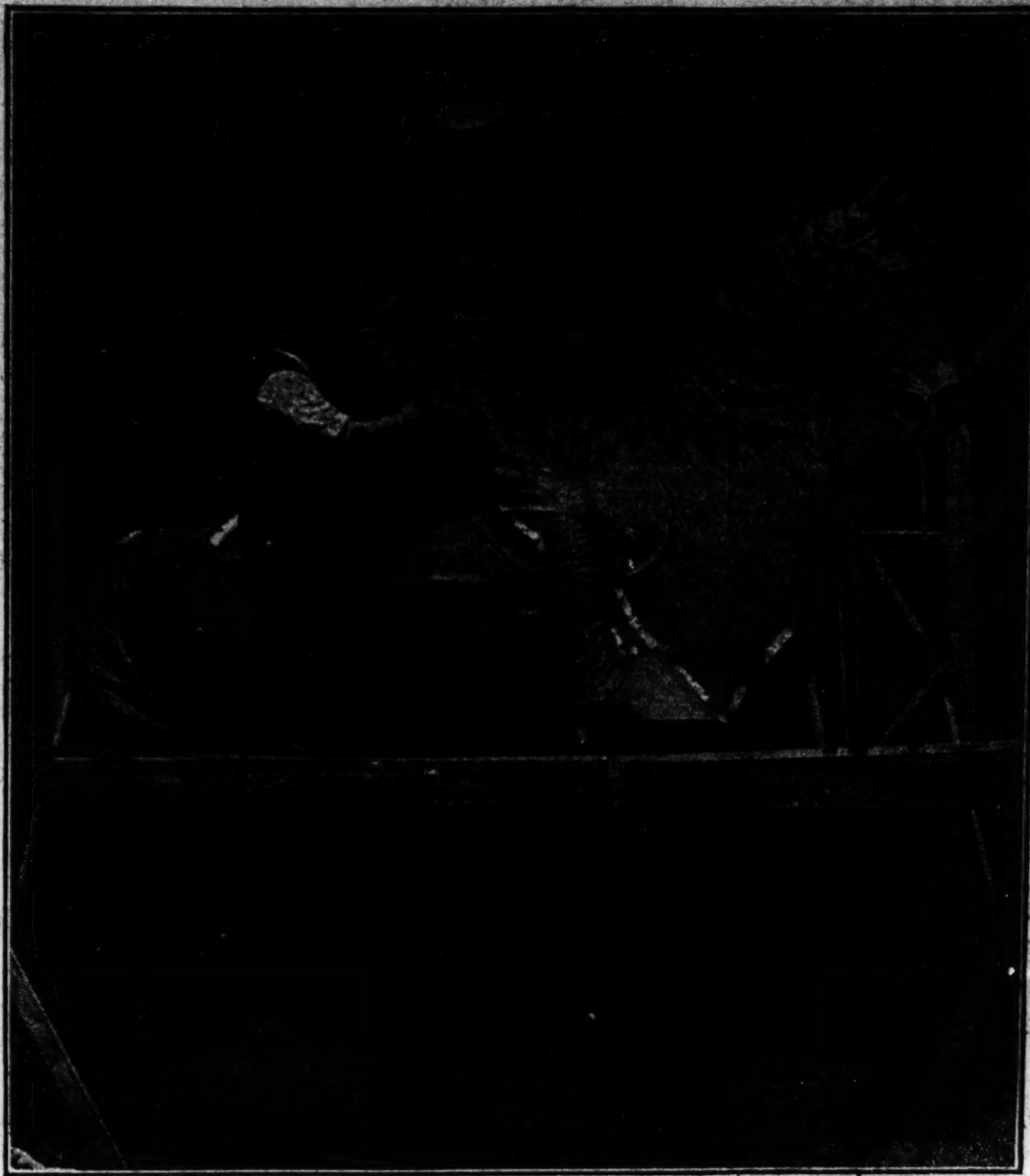
They must have had a great deal in common, the two. For an artist, Mr. Proctor has led a most unconventional life. He is of Scotch descent, born in Canada, but, as he expresses it, came to America when he was a "yearling." He has lived in Colorado, has been a miner, prospector, and ranchman. He studied sculpture in New York and in Paris, but his heart is in the west, where so much of his work has been done. He exercises in his studio by rope-throwing and lassoing, which he has never given up.

His dream is to do a piece of work that will typify all the wild courage, all the colorful romance, and the high spirit of adventure of the pioneer days in America. He has made many statues of Indians, the best of these being, probably, the one that George D. Pratt of Brooklyn had erected at Lake George, N. Y. "I have no patience with civilized Indians," Mr. Proctor says. "I always got my models from among the few real American Indians now living in the west."

Three of his statues, he thinks, embody the spirit of the west he is striving to chisel out of marble. There is "The Pioneer" given to the University of Oregon by J. M. Toot, "The Circuit Rider," which stands before the State Capitol in Salem, Ore., a gift to the State from Senator R. A. Booth of Oregon, and the Indian at Lake George, N. Y.

Mr. Proctor's studio is a curious and interesting place. He has done a great deal of work with water colors, and paintings of his beloved prairies and mountain peaks decorate the walls of the hall. The same strength of treatment shown in his sculpture shows in the composition of his paintings. The studio itself might be of Wild West curios as well as a sculptor's workshop. And in strange contrast to his figures of Indians, cowboys and wild animals, are several bas-reliefs of his children. They are done with a tenderness and delicacy that seem oddly at variance with the rugged strength that characterizes all his other work.

"Now that the Roosevelt statue is done, Mr. Proctor is dreaming again of the west. 'I can hear the wild geese crying,' he says. 'Even above the noise of New York I can hear it in my heart. So I am going back.'"



Mr. Proctor Completing His Colonel Roosevelt Memorial
To be presented to the City of Portland, Ore., by Dr. Henry Waldo Coe. It is to be unveiled in August.

the bank a competent banker from the United States.

As for the charge that the courts are congested—this condition exists in other countries, and we might even go so far as to say that the courts in this country, according to newspaper reports, are in a deplorable condition, yet we don't hear anybody suggesting that the people of the United States because of this condition of affairs are incompetent to run their own government.

It is very easy, in an off-hand manner, to make the statement that the Philippine Government has deteriorated and that, therefore, independence should not be granted, but not so easy to PROVE—even the Wood-Forbes commission was unable to find any real reason—as a matter of fact the general conclusions contained in the report could be applied to many independent countries of the world today.

Excuses for the denial of independence and the breaking of faith with the Filipinos will not satisfy the Filipinos nor the American people—the real issue is not only whether the Philippines have a stable government but "Will America fulfill her promise and be true to her traditions and belief in the consent of the governed?"—or will she make new traditions and new policies and go into the Colonizing Game on a large scale? These are the questions that must be answered. America owes it to her own people as well as to the Filipino people to come out in the open and say Yea or Nay—it is less brutal to the Filipinos to come forward frankly with the Nay now than to carry them along year after year with promises and then sugar-coat these promises with a gentle pat and "you Filipinos are all right but we must hold on a little while longer."

The United States recognized the Republic of China and other independent nations that have come into existence since the World War, but hesitates to recognize a government that has been under the direct tutelage of the United States for 20 years and that has actually governed itself for four years—an attitude which is incomprehensible to 10,500,000 Filipinos.

Sincerely yours,
PHILIPPINE PRESS BUREAU,
By E. B. Rodriguez,
Acting Director.

Washington, D. C.
April 15, 1922.

PADUA'S SEVENTH CENTENARY
ROME, March 29 (Special Correspondence).—Next May Padua will celebrate the seventh centenary of its university, formerly one of the most famous in Europe. On May 14 there will be the solemn reception of Italian and foreign professors and the opening of the international exhibition of scientific instruments (for Padua University was above all famous for its scientific studies). Professors from the United States, England, France, Spain, Japan, Portugal, Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium and Australia have already announced their intention of being present at the celebration.

A "garden party" in the botanic gardens of Padua, the oldest botanic gardens in the world, will be one of the events on the program.

Western University Little Theater

LONDON, Ontario (Special Correspondence).—The "little theater" movement at Western University has outgrown the bounds originally set for it by its founders, and this was evidenced in the performances given by the student organization at the Auditorium recently.

Two one-act plays were presented creditably, and the work was a revelation of what can be done by earnest student amateurs. The plays were Alice Brown's "Joint Owners in Spain" and Booth Tarkington's dramatic little episode of the French Revolution, "Beauty and the Jacobin."

The variety of the university talent was much in evidence. The students' orchestra played Scotts' Clark's "March au Flambeau" and a gavotte by Ebbl.

to reckon with throughout the world.

With the single exception of Herbert Hoover, it would be impossible to name an American whose personality commands so fully the confidence of both Washington and other great world-capitals.

Have Philadelphians ever heard of Gray Silver? It isn't the name of a new type of the metal from which dollars are made, but that of the man who, many will tell you, is almost the most powerful individual in Washington. He is the so-called "legislative agent" of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the great "trust" of agricultural organizations throughout the land. From it, so you hear, even the mighty farm bloc, of which Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, is the chief, takes its orders. Mr. Silver was a caller at the White House this week. A soft-spoken gentleman, who has the farmers' problems at the tip of a persuasive tongue, he is a force to be reckoned with on Capitol Hill, and his word goes far with statesmen of both houses.

Gifford Pinchot's progress through the tortuous lanes of Pennsylvania state politics is being observed at Washington probably with more interest than is bestowed upon any other individual political contest of 1922. That is certainly so, as far as any gubernatorial fight is concerned. Not only is Mr. Pinchot a semi-Washingtonian, with a house and address of his own in the city, but his strenuous career in the Forestry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, between 1898 and 1910, long since made his name a household word. All who know Mr. Pinchot in Washington share one view of him in common—that Pennsylvania would have a real Governor if he lands on Capitol Hill, Harrisburg.

Boris Bakhmeteff, now probably the most-discussed Ambassador in Washington, is acknowledged by his colleagues in the diplomatic corps to be one of the astutest members of their profession. He is an engineer, like Mr. Hoover, and not a professional diplomatist. Hydraulics, used to be his specialty. Like all cultured Russians, Mr. Bakhmeteff is an accomplished linguist. His English is perfect, and his French and German are just as good. The Russian Embassy palace on Sixteenth Street has no architectural superiors among Washington diplomatic establishments. It was built by Mrs. George M. Pullman, but never occupied by her. Friday mornings the Embassy is given over to the Russian relief organization, of which Princess Cantacuzene is the leader. On those occasions the leading women of Washington assemble at a sewing-bee for production of garments for Russian refugees exiled in foreign lands.

There would be a mighty chorus of approval in Washington if Edward W. Bok's reported bid for Charles M. Schwab's services as director general of the Sesqui-centennial should cajole the steel magnate into acceptance. The name of Mr. Schwab spells mental efficiency hereshouts. It spells the same abroad, in fact ever since his elevation to the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901, Mr. Schwab's name has been one

Marjorie Rambeau in 'The Goldfish'

The Meiers Shubert present Marjorie Rambeau (by arrangement with G. H. Woods) in "The Goldfish," a comedy of many manners in three acts by Gladys Unger, founded on the French of Armand and Gerbison. Staged by Stuart Walker.

THE CAST
Magnolia..... Lucille La Verne
Amelia Pappey..... Norma Mitchell
Jenny..... Marjorie Rambeau
Jim Wetherby..... Wilfred Lytell
Count Stanislaus Nevski..... Wilton Lackaye
Herman Krauss..... Ben Hendricks
Ellen..... Rhy Darby
Fred..... John de Silva
Hamilton J. Power..... Robert T. Haines
Wilton..... John Robb
The Duke of Middlesex..... Dennis Clough

NEW HAVEN, April 14—Miss Gladys Unger's new play, "The Goldfish," provides Miss Marjorie Rambeau with a perfectly fitting comedy rôle. In the first act we see her as Jenny Jones, ex-shopgirl, and present wife of Jim Wetherby, a \$35-a-week clerk and "jazz melody plugger."

Jenny is pretty and ambitious, capable of attracting more than passing notice at 50-cent table d'hotes. And that is why Count Stanislaus Nevski, professor of deportment, singles her out for the honor of a call. He too, owing to a passing turn of fortune's wheel, eats at modest restaurants. In Jenny, however, he recognizes ideal material to illustrate his theories of deportment. Jenny listens to him and decides to put herself under his tutelage. "How to become a lady in 20 lessons" is the bait he offers. Jim Wetherby, jealous and furious over her new whim, brings her a goldfish in a bowl, an agreed-upon symbol between them that "all is over." To Jenny's annoyance, he has anticipated by some 30 seconds her gift of a goldfish to him.

In the second act Jenny is in an apartment on Riverside Drive, the wife of a prosperous business man, and has made great progress in her lessons under the careful instruction of the count. Her voice is rich and sonorous, except during moments of excitement, when Jenny breaks through the shell of the new Genevieve. Miss Rambeau was simply delicious in her changes from the voice of Genevieve to the voice of Jenny, and in her lapses from the count's strict rules of decorum. Moreover, her instructions on how to behave in a box at the opera were one of the funniest bits of farce-comedy we have had for a long time. Miss Rambeau and Mr. Lackaye played this scene with a perfect realization of its values, and without any buffoonery.

The count is not satisfied, however, that his pupil has reached the heights of which she is capable. As he says, beauty and nerve are a combination of unlimited possibilities. In act three, therefore, we find Genevieve now transformed into Guinevere, with an apartment on Park Avenue, a social secretary, a press agent, and a duke in attendance. Furthermore, there is an invitation to dine with a prince. The count has meanwhile incorporated his system of deportment and conducts a prosperous correspondence school of etiquette.

But Jenny, or rather Guinevere, is not happy. The recollections of Jim and the little old flat on Twenty-Fourth street haunt her. She throws over the duke and the professor, and sends for Jim. Thus all ends happily. Jenny has had enough of social climbing.

It is all most amusing satire—and there is no offense in it, for Jenny is a figure of pure comedy. Throughout she has retained the memory of Jim, and her wanderings in the world are only a passing phase. We never lose our sympathy for her, and we are glad when she sees the truth. The work of Miss Rambeau and Mr. Lackaye has already been commented on. The whole cast is good and plays well together, thanks to the careful direction of Mr. Stuart Walker. Mr. Danny Clough, as the Duke of Middlesex, sketches in a picture of an English nobleman of the type dear to the imaginations of the American public. Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Haines, Miss Mitchell, and Miss LaVerne, all contributed valuable interpretations. In short, with a little—very little—cutting Miss Unger's comedy should be a great success.

San Francisco Orchestra to Have Home

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (Special Correspondence).—The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra will soon have a permanent home, suitable for its purposes. This was revealed at a meeting of the musical association by John Drum, chairman of the War Memorial Committee. The plans of that committee call for a group of buildings—a symphony hall, adapted for operatic production; an art gallery, and a clubhouse for war veterans. A fund of \$2,000,000 has been acquired, 10 per cent of which came in small amounts, from 40,000 persons in the community—showing that community sentiment is strongly in favor of the undertaking. The administration of the memorial buildings is to be in the hands of the regents of the University of California. Mr. Drum assured the gathering that the memorial committee would work hand-in-hand with the musical association to supply a permanent home for the Symphony Orchestra.

The Cornell College English Club, of Mt. Vernon, is preparing "Snow White," a puppet play. It is being staged by Saralon Jordan, Gladys Sherer and Cens Johanneessen, who are making and costuming the marionettes.

"THEATRICAL"
NEW YORK
MOROSCO THEATRE
Bros. S. S. M. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE BAT
Keeps Standees on Ties of Their Ties.
KNICKERBOCKER Thurs. 8:30, Sat. 8:30
Mata Wed. Sat. 2:30
"Bulldog Drummond"
"A Real Melodrama," with A. B. MATTHEWS

Spanish Antiques on View in New York

NEW YORK, April 13 (Special Correspondence).—An exhibition of Spanish antiques, comprising embroidery, furniture, pictures and tapestries, collected by Luis Rúa, is on view at the Anderson Galleries, New York. It is expected that any further importations of Spanish antiques is doubtful, owing to the fact that the Spanish Government has placed an export duty on all antiquities amounting to 100 per cent ad valorem. This shipment was cleared from Madrid a short time before the new export tariff became law. Many examples of early Spanish drawn and lace work are shown. Some of them are of real antiquity, dating back to the early eighteenth century. The lace work is especially intricate and in many of the pieces animal motifs are worked into the design, such as lions, camels and zebras. Religious subjects also were favorite motifs among the lace makers of the sixteenth century.

Like the furniture of the early French and Italian renaissance, the Spanish examples are solid, seemingly made specially for wear rather than comfort. Walnut appears to have been favorite wood with leather for upholstery.

Some interesting samples of old doors are listed, dating back to the sixteenth century. They were stoutly made of oak or elm and heavily studded with massive wrought iron nails and braces. The knockers were also wrought iron. The tapestries made in eighteenth century petit point, are quaint and naive in style and subject. One particularly shows the scene from "Don Quixote" where he sees Dulcinea dancing with her women companions. Another tapestry represents the wedding of Gamacho from the same story. A number of miscellaneous objects of ancient Spanish industrial art are shown, such as lanterns made of wrought iron and ornamented with a heavy tassel on the side; other lanterns without the ornamentation but wrought in many a queer yet artistic shape by their artisan-artists makers.

The Stockbridge Stocks

NEW YORK (Special)—Most of the little theater enterprises in New York start excellently enough with an ambitious amateur program but take on a rather sophisticated air of professionalism if they are at all successful. No one can be more professional than an amateur if he is accepted with enough seriousness. An enterprise that has yet to be professionalized and which is conducted solely for friends and the love of acting is the Stockbridge Stocks of New York, founded two seasons ago by Miss Dorothy Stockbridge. The playwright, actors and directors are all members of that somewhat amorphous group that is dubbed the Younger Generation, among them being John Farrar, editor of The Bookman, Archie Anslin Coates, author of a volume of verse, and Kenneth Andrews, dramatic critic of The Bookman. Miss Stockbridge herself is the author of a book of verse entitled, "Paths of June."

The new program of the Stockbridge Stocks will be presented at the Fifteenth Street Theater on the evenings of April 24 and 25. Four original plays will be produced, namely, "Cladarella Marlow" by Rachel Layman Field, described as a romance in a Dresden china setting; "A Working Basis," by Edward Hope Coffey, a study of the effect of the grinding business machine on a young idealist; "The Mistletoe Bough," by Dorothy Stockbridge and Romeyn Benjamin, treating the refusal of happiness by a very lonely man who is in pursuit of an elusive beauty; and "Here Are Sailors," a comedy episode by John Farrar.

Better Shows Movement Spread in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 19—Representatives of the Better Shows Movement and of the various theater interests, such as the producing managers, actors and playwrights, have held their first meeting at the headquarters of the Society of American Dramatists, for the purpose of electing the panel from which will be drawn the "citizen's jury," which is to pass on plays in New York.

Fifty names will be handed in by each of the organizations connected with the movement to purify the theater from which it is likely that a panel of 300 will be selected, but it may take several days to accomplish that end. The final list, so far as the conference is concerned, will be handed to the Mayor, who will be at liberty to add to it.

The Producing Managers Association is said to have signed the voluntary censorship contract, under which all are obligated to accept the verdict of a jury of 12 citizens as to the character of any play against which complaint is made. The first meeting was held to iron out a few wrinkles in the agreement.

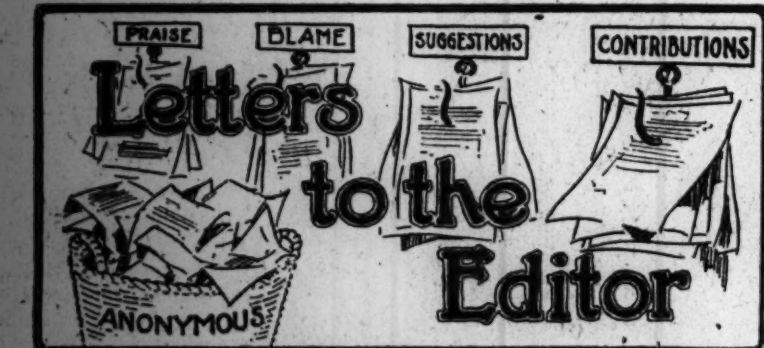
It is considered probable that the new plan will not be put into full operation until the coming season.

HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION NOW OPEN

Mechanics Building, Boston
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Everything for the Home

Admission 55c
PERSONAL DIRECTION
CHESTER L. CAMPBELL



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Filipinos Defended

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In answer to your editorial of March 31, we give you below statistics which we feel sure will convince you that the Philippine Government has not deteriorated and which we hope you will be generous enough to publish in your paper.

Since 1916 the Filipino people have been running their government and the following figures will testify that there was a general progress along every activity in the Philippines.

Roads: 1916, total mileage \$708.7, of which 2137.3 miles were first class, total mileage 6078.6, of which 2912.2 miles were first class; 1917, total mileage 4504.7, of which 1202.3 miles were first class.

Schools: 1916, number 4538, enrollment 618,543, attendance 90 per cent, expenditures 7,866,346 pesos; 1920, number 6458, enrollment 1,020,000, attendance 91 per cent, expenditures 12,140,550 pesos; 1921, number 2384, enrollment 440,050, attendance 87 per cent, expenditures 2,792,875,000 pesos.

Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes: 1917, expenditures \$22,896.32 pesos; 1920, expenditures 1,044,201.23 pesos.

Foreign Commerce: 1916, imports 90,992,470, exports 128,874,385, total 219,866,855 pesos; 1920, imports 288,874,565, exports 302,347,731, total 601,124,276 pesos; 1921, imports 104,625,573, exports 55,645,912, total 160,271,485 pesos.

Your attention is particularly invited to the comparative figures for 1915 and 1920. In order to better make your own conclusions as to the kind of government the Filipinos have run. In 1915, Governor Forbes relinquished the governorship of the islands to Governor Harrison.

During the Filipinization of the Government a complete reorganization of all government bureaus was made and the budget system installed. The Manila Railroad (which is

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL BUSINESS
SHOWS SIGNS OF
MOVING FORWARDLarger Volume of Transactions
Is Reported and Prices Are
Stronger

Further improvement is reported in the wool trade this week. Not only is there a better tone to the market, but there is also a somewhat larger volume of business reported as accomplished, including further speculative trading among the wool dealers, more especially on medium to low-grade scoured wools, which have been in demand for the manufacture of tweeds and similar goods.

The statistical position of the market is commencing to assert itself in no unmistakable way and in spite of the dullness which is reported in the market for goods at the moment, more especially for worsted goods, and the strikes at the mills, the prospects for the future point strongly to higher prices for wool, rather than the reverse. There has not been any improvement in prices during the past week, apparently, but the market unquestionably is firmer and the tendency of values here, as abroad, is upward.

All Grades in Demand

The demand has included a little wool of the finer types; in any event, the line of wool is salable at a price, whether it be fine medium or coarse, and it is not necessary to sacrifice the wool. Indeed, when one tries to buy wool he finds the real strength of the market, for holders are very firm in their asking prices. Some business is reported again in bonded wools, both fine and medium, at about replacement values in the foreign market plus transportation and other landing costs.

Medium territory wools have been sold on a clean basis of 70 to 75 cents for three-sixths combing and 58 to 60 cents for quarter-blood combing wool. There has been some business in East India wools of a limited nature at around 42 cents for fair Jorjas in the grease. A fairly large delegation of buyers has gone abroad for the next East India sale in Liverpool, which commences next Monday. At this sale there will be offered 32,000 bales, a large offering, and competition for the United States undoubtedly will be keen, because these wools can be imported free of duty under the present emergency tariff.

Foreign Markets Strong

The foreign markets generally are very strong and the tendency of values still is upward. It has been surprising how values have been maintained, even enhanced abroad, although American buyers, through the necessities of the tariff situation, have been obliged to play the part of spectators to a much greater extent than usual has been the case. Even now, when the bulk of the wool trade has been sold in Australia and New Zealand and South America, prices are ruling stronger for the wools of medium character, suitable for topmaking purposes. The Bradford topmakers during the last week have shown a tendency to make prices go further. They are not anxious to sell much further forward, sales now being made for delivery in August and some good Cape fine tops have been sold in Bradford at 53½ pence for delivery in August.

Buying of the new clip wools is still hesitant. The American Woolen Company is credited with the purchase of another line of several clips in Arizona of fine and fine medium wools of fair staple at 25 to 26 cents or about \$1. clean-landed basis, Boston; possibly, the wool in question will cost a bit more landed. There is scattered buying of the new clip here and there and some shipping on consignment again. A little medium wool is reported to have been purchased in Michigan at around 30 cents or a little better for round lots. There has been a decided interest shown in mohair during the last few weeks, and sales are reported in Texas at 38 to 40 cents for round lots.

Strike Situation Unchanged

At the mills, the situation is not materially changed. The strikes are still holding the center of the stage and the outlook does not promise a very early settlement of the difficulties. The union leaders refuse to see anything in the mill contention that deflation must be accomplished. At further point, with Labor accepting its fair share of the reduction. And so, the disposition of Labor is against any compromise or reduction in wages and the mills, on the other hand, persist in their contention that the reduction of 20 per cent specified is the least reduction which will permit the mills to meet the competition of other mills and the reduced purchasing power of the consuming public.

The statement of William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company, who has just returned from the south, that the country is on the verge of a big boom, followed by an increase in the price of woolen goods of 10 to 45 cents a yard, is accepted by different people with varying degrees of acquiescence. The advance in woolen cloth prices by the big factor is ascribed to the rise in raw materials and doubtless is justified on this ground.

Big Boom Questioned

There are those, however, who question the soundness of Mr. Wood's prediction to the effect that the country is on the verge of a big boom, with the concurrent inference that the wool manufacturing industry will share to a marked extent in that boom. They admit the strength of the raw materials situation but declare that the buying public is not concerned over that but rather over the reduction of prices for the finished goods and that the only way of establishing lower prices on goods is through the reduction in labor cost, proposed by certain manufacturers but stoutly resisted by Mr. Wood, who has declared emphatically that his company would make no wage reduction during the present season. They say that the

meagre demand for goods and more especially for worsteds, which might be described as the "bread and butter" end of the business, is only too apparent to all. The outcome of the conflict between these widely divergent views will be awaited with no little interest all through the wool textile industry.

TELEPHONE SHOWS
EARNING ABILITYQuarter's Report Displays Sta-
bility Behind Company

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company again in the first quarter of 1922 emphatically demonstrated the stability of earning power which has contributed perhaps as much as any other single factor to the high investment standing of its securities. The gain in total earnings was \$3,034,905, or 11.5 per cent, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1921. But what is more important, no less than 95 per cent of this gain trickled down to the balance available for dividends. In other words, with total net earnings increasing \$3,034,905, the amount saved for dividend net was \$2,902,729.

This favorable slant to net income figures was made possible by a reduction of something less than \$900,000 in interest charges for the quarter, as contrasted with the same quarter a year ago. American Telephone's interest-bearing debt at the beginning of this year was about \$16,700,000 smaller than at the beginning of 1921, reflecting in large part conversions of bonds into stock.

Every bond converted, it is worth noting, involves a net increase in dividend requirements as contrasted with interest charges eliminated. On Jan. 1 last, American Telephone had outstanding more than \$45,000,000 of bonds which were convertible into stock. If the entire amount were to be handed in for stock the result would be a net augmentation of the dividend charge of about \$1,200,000 per annum in excess of the saving of coupon interest.

The company's total revenues in the first three months of this year were \$29,321,487, and total net earnings after expenses and taxes were \$20,118,854. The superficial conclusion might be that the net profit is equal to two-thirds of gross, but the facts are totally different. The total revenues are made up of dividends and interest received from securities of sub-companies and receipts from the long-distance lines. The dividend and interest income, which for the first quarter of this year amounted to \$12,904,000, is obviously only a moderate proportion of the gross revenues of the sub-companies.

HENDEE COMPANY
FEELING REVIVAL
IN ITS BUSINESS

The advent of spring has brought a sharp increase in business for the Hendee Manufacturing Company. The plant is rapidly working up to capacity, and working forces are being steadily increased. Two departments at present are working overtime.

In the first three days of last week the company received orders for 350 machines; by the middle of the week it had orders for 800 machines ahead of the factory. The New York representative of the Holland distributor of Hendee motorcycles says that business in the Netherlands has picked up briskly. They are fast disposing of their stock of machines carried over from 1921 and have ordered 300 "Indians" to be shipped to Holland not later than May 30.

Last fall the Holland branch had more than 700 machines on hand for sale; this is a fair indication of the increasing demand for the Hendee product overseas. Including its foreign order just received, Hendee today has orders for between 1100 and 1200 machines on hand.

The new sales policy of the company is meeting with popular favor. This plan involves the sale of Hendee motorcycles on the basis of part cash and part on installments. The Continental Guaranty Company of New York, a large banking house with years of experience in this kind of work, will finance these sales, the Hendee Company assuming responsibility for every sale made under the plan.

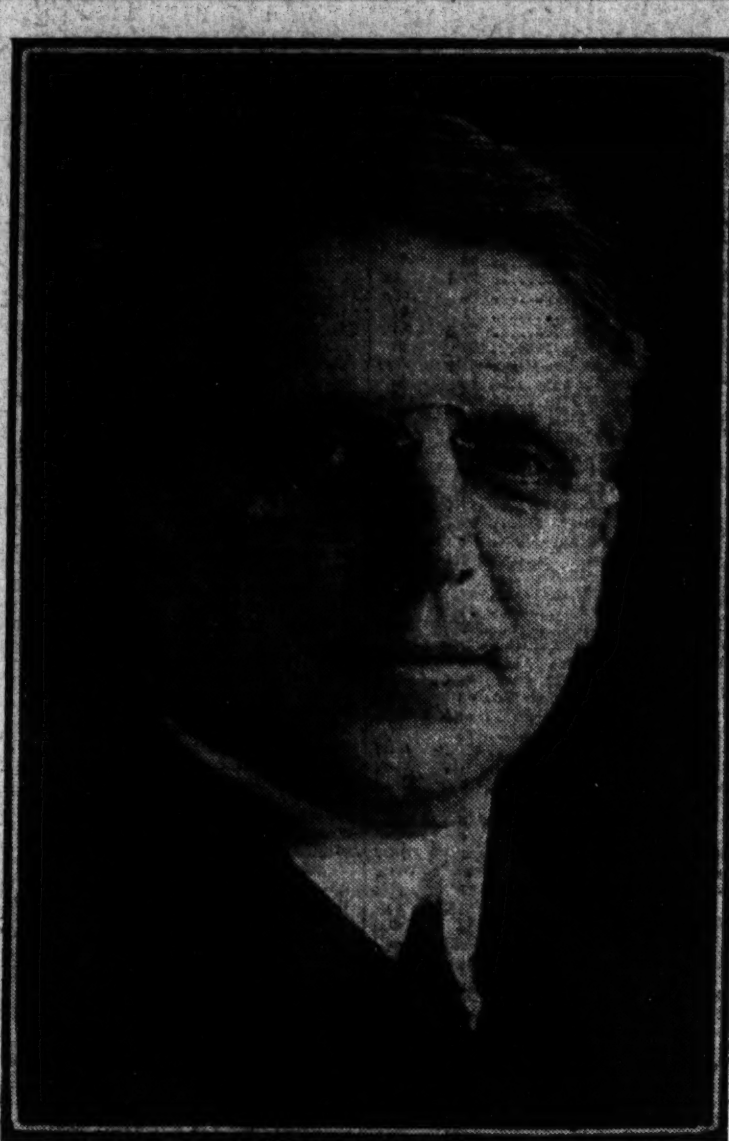
On Jan. 1 of this year the company had net current assets of \$3,267,800, a working capital account that stands near the highest figure in the company's history.

CUNARD MAKES
A GAIN OVER 1920

The Cunard Steamship's accounts for 1921 show that, including \$169,075 brought forward from 1920, but after providing for depreciation, income, and corporation profit taxes, debenture interest, and proportion of discount on debenture stock, there remains to the credit of the profit and loss account \$2,669,106, compared with \$638,291 for 1920. Dividends amounting to \$218,000 were paid on the 5 per cent and 6 per cent preference stocks. The directors recommend a 7½ per cent dividend, less income tax, on the ordinary shares—the same amount as for 1920—leaving \$199,890 carried forward to 1922.

COSDEN & CO. BIG
OIL PRODUCTS SALE

Cosden & Company has sold 1,200,000 barrels of fuel oil to the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe road, thereby disposing of its available supply for the remainder of the year. The price is \$1.20 a barrel, with a sliding scale to take care of any increase in Mid-Continent crude. The company has also sold all its gasoline for the remainder of the year, based on its present refinery runs of 25,000 barrels daily.



John North Willys

Marked ability as a salesman, which appeared in boyhood days, is perhaps one of the keys to the success of John North Willys, particularly known on account of his connection and upbuilding of the business of the Willys-Overland automobile.

His commercial inclinations became apparent at 16 years of age, when he overcame many difficulties and went into business for himself. After outgrowing a bicycle business, Mr. Willys expanded his activities to a local agency for the Overland car in Elmira, N.Y. In 1907 the Overland Company in Indianapolis, Ind., failed, and was largely saved by Mr. Willys' efforts. He raised funds to refinance the concern, and reorganized it on a profitable basis. Later, he moved the Overland to the old Pope automobile factory in Toledo, O., and developed the Willys-Overland Company. Today Mr. Willys has extensive interests in many companies allied with the automobile industry.

GERMAN DOMESTIC
AFFAIRS APPEAR
CRITICAL AGAINNew Collapse in Marks Causes
Confusion, Making Tight
Money and High Prices

The new mark collapse after the announcement of the decision of the Reparation Commission on March 21, has caused great confusion in Germany, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce at Washington from Commercial Attaché Herring. Although stock speculation is somewhat less violent than during the similar November crisis, the other manifestations have appeared in full force—domestic overpurchasing in fear of price increases, immediate price demoralization, growing tightness of money, increasing wage difficulties, and general pessimism.

During January and February production costs in Germany were rapidly reacting to the exchange depreciation of last November, particularly in the textile and heavy metal industries, in view of the anticipated slump in both export and home consumption. The renewed decline which began early in March now gives German industry another temporary opportunity for exchange dumping; the advantage, however, cannot last long in the face of the new 40 per cent freight rate increase and the 40 per cent coal tax, apart from the currency depreciation. The popular expectation of a further mark decline, in connection with the regulation of international finance by the entente which seems possible after the reparation decision of March 21, and the possibility of further territorial occupation as a guarantee, has been instrumental in reviving the panic psychology which characterized the November crisis.

Inflation Note Circulation

The note circulation of the Reichsbank on March 31 amounted to 130,871,352,000 marks compared with Feb. 28 circulation of 120,026,387,000. This shows a return to the old rate of increase of the latter part of 1921, after a comparatively small inflation during January and a somewhat larger one in February. Private debt amounting to 2,153,677,000 marks in the Reichsbank statement for March 31, as compared with 1,856,936,000 at the end of February. The Treasury bill portion of the German floating debt amounted to 271,935,165,000 marks, showing an increase in 12 months of about 107,000,000,000, and since February of about 11,000,000,000. The circulation of Government Loan Office notes also shows for the month of March a slight increase, from 7,322,000,000 to 7,971,900,000, although these notes have shown almost continuous decrease each month for over a year.

The continued rise in price levels further accentuates the discrepancy between capitalization and turn-over and causes money to become more and more tight. Capital increases are noted, however, comparing favorably with those of the month preceding. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives a capital increase during March of 4,490,500,000 marks for 321 corporations—largely public utilities, banks, mines, and the metal and machinery industries. New incorporations num-

bered 123, largely in the metal, machinery and foodstuff industries, with a capitalization of 921,600,000 marks. Fixed interest securities were issued by 26 corporations to the amount of 1,004,000,000. Bankruptcies numbered 144 in March as compared with 117 in February.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" index of 35 stocks showed for the 31st of March, 40,955 as compared with 40,250 on Nov. 10, 1921, during the last similar period. In the meantime, it had fallen to lower figures such as 33,442 on Jan. 5, and 31,117 on Feb. 3. On Jan. 1, 1921, this stock index had shown 15,000, and on the same date for 1920, it was given as 8000.

Domestic Market Brisk

The chief industries report brisk business for March, the domestic market being much more active than the export. The continued domestic overbuying, to be accounted for by a kind of "flight from the mark" tendency, promises a domestic slump in the future with consequent increasing pressure for export markets.

The production of coal in the Ruhr district for the first 21 working days of March amounted to 6,724,299 tons. The Upper Silesian coal production is reported to be 8 per cent higher than in February, and the Middle German lignite production has also increased. The potash industry continues active. Domestic prices of potash were increased through negotiations, effective the 22d of March, and another 4½ per cent increase was effective the first of April.

The iron and steel industries worked to full capacity during the month of March. The ore supply is barely sufficient to continue production and the supply of scrap is almost exhausted. It can be foreseen that this will result in a sharp rise of prices, and there is, consequently, much discussion of the fall in prices of the Belgian, French, and British industries. The machinery industries report many new domestic orders. There are sufficient orders on hand to keep the locomotive industry active, but, owing to a contraction of the domestic market, a necessity is seen for early expansion in foreign markets. The railroad car industry is in a controversy with the state railways over certain contract matters; the outcome of the trouble is as yet uncertain. The electrical goods industry is fully occupied.

Textiles Extremely Active

All branches of textiles are extremely active, particularly by reason of domestic orders. Speculative purchases of wool for the next nine months are reported to have been very large. Chemicals and dyes show good activity, although a slackening of exports is noticeable. The glass industry is somewhat improved, and tobacco shows a sudden improvement due to speculative buying. The production of all German industries in February has been estimated by government economic experts as being about 80 per cent of the pre-war production figure.

The Frankfurter Zeitung wholesale price index of 77 commodities (January, 1920, equals 100) stood at 525 on the first of April. Certain individual commodities show the following numbers: Agricultural products and foodstuffs, 654; textiles and leather, 334; minerals, 418; miscellaneous, 606. The Ruhr Basin minimum prices for coking coal on April 1, including 14 per cent coal tax and 2 per cent turnover, were around 700 marks per ton, against 468 for Feb. 1, 1921. The corresponding price was 107 in January, 1920, and 12.9 in 1914.

SPRING WEATHER
STIMULATES THE
TRADE IN CLOTHStrong Situation in Raw Cotton
Expected to Prevent Any
Cuts in Prices

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 19—The spring weather has proved no small factor in stirring buying activity in cotton fabrics in the primary goods markets here. Distributors have been reminded that it is necessary to get their orders laid down if the goods are to be in time for the advancing spring season and also for 1922.

Prices Expected to Hold

Despite the wage controversy in New England, there has been a growing confidence in current print cloth values, and, in fact, a feeling that prices quoted by the mills today on almost any kind of cotton goods are so near the irreducible minimum that the buyer is safe in covering his requirements. A part of this confidence finds its foundation in the strength of raw cotton. The amount of raw cotton already consumed or exported since last August has mounted to figures substantially greater than the total amount raised in 1921. With practically six months more to go before another crop can be harvested, it is evident to anyone that the carry over from the 1920 season, which seemed so large last fall, will dwindle to small proportions and that scarcity in various special types of cotton is fairly likely to develop. More than that, the prospects for the new cotton crop are more or less dubious and there is no great probability of an extra large crop, so that merchants feel safe in predicting definitely higher prices on raw cotton as the season progresses and the supply dwindles.

Curtailment Being Felt

Distributors are just beginning to realize the full extent of the curtailment of output that has taken place during the last three or four months. It has been estimated in some quarters that the output of New England during that period has been not much more than half of normal, owing not so much to the strikes in progress as to the amount of machinery voluntarily stopped because of lack of orders in centers not affected by labor troubles as yet. Buyers have been depending upon large stocks of unsold spot goods to supply their needs when they should come into the market and have been surprised recently to find that the stocks are not so large as expected, and in some cases there are hardly any unsold stocks. The result has been a feeling of uneasiness over a possible scarcity of merchandise for fall. It has been reflected in attempts made during the last week to place orders running entirely through the fall months, and the character and reputation of the operators who have been trying to place such orders have been regarded as very significant.

Manufacturers, in view of the extremely low prices at present and the uncertainty about raw material values later, have been unwilling to obligate themselves so far ahead and "buyers have had to be content with such goods as can be delivered during the next 60 or 90 days.

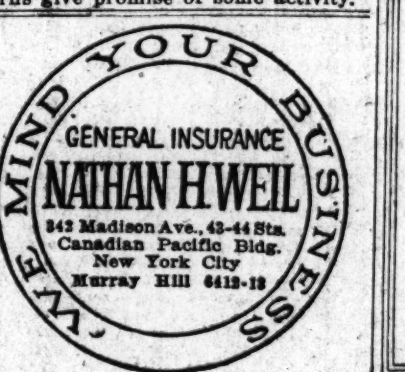
Print Goods in Demand

Some of the large rubbering concerns have come into the market for wide drills while the shoe trade has been active in buying narrow goods of a similar character. Both of these consuming quarters have been inactive marketwise for a very long period and their reappearance, together with the buying of some of the large bag manufacturers and the covering in of immediate requirements by some of the printers and wash goods houses, gave the print cloth market a decided air of activity during the latter part of the week. Converters handling merchandise for the garment trade were also seeking fabrics such as satens, twills and lining material. While the trading did not approach boom proportions sales mounted to substantial figures and prices throughout the list became firmer, though not much higher. Southern mills sold on a basis of 7½ cents for 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s but later advanced to 7½ cents and in some cases got as much as 7½ cents. Eastern mills were unable to quote under 7½ cents and took a few choice orders at that level and a very few at an eighth higher. Fall River sales were reported in the neighborhood of 110,000 pieces, much of which was the low count 36-inch construction, and the old styles not standard in the market.

Yarns Fabrics More Active

A quiet trade in fine combed yarn fabrics has been going on, too, and sales have mounted into larger quantities than has been generally talked about. Converts have realized they could hope to do no better as to prices, but have been working quietly in order to avoid the sharp advance which is expected as soon as demand becomes general.

Even in the yarn market things have been looking up and increased inquiry is reported with some fairly good-size orders reported in the underwear and the weaving trade, while insulating yarns give promise of some activity.

FREEPORT TEXAS
COMPANY AFFAIRSSecuring of Share of Sulphur
Business Looked For

With Freeport Texas Company stock selling in the neighborhood of \$17 a share, the company is selling for about \$8,500,000. There are 500,000 shares of no-par stock outstanding, and no funded debt.

The total sulphur business for American producers in 1922 is estimated at about 1,000,000 tons. If the company could secure a third of this, it could probably realize between \$4 and \$5 a ton profit. This would total about \$1,500,000 or about 15 per cent on the present selling price of the company.

It will take at least a year, and possibly much longer, to develop Hoskins Mound, the lease of which has just been acquired from the Texas Company. Meanwhile the Freeport Company is confronted with high operating costs at its present property, Bryan's Mound. If it succeeds in cutting these costs, it will have at least five years' supply available.

Freeport's stock of mined sulphur is understood to be slightly more than 100,000 tons. The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company has the largest stock, having about 1,500,000 tons or approximately three years' supply on hand. It is now producing about 1500 tons a day. The Union company also has a large stock and is operating. Union is in a preferred position in that it has written off its plant and can thus make lower costs. It was a fleet of cargo steamers and could probably make a good living from their operation and from its treasury securities, if necessary. Union has at least 4,000,000 tons of sulphur in its unmined reserve, enough for perhaps 10 years.

Adverse conditions at Freeport are not likely to cause an increase in the sulphur price, for the reason that the controlling factor is the competition of sulphur pyrites. This competition must be met in order to hold the business of sulphuric acid makers, which provides a market for about 600,000 tons of sulphur annually. Pyrites from Spain are still around 12 cents a unit, Atlantic ports, which means that sulphur cannot sell much over \$16 a ton, same delivery. The nominal price is \$18 a ton, New York, but it is understood this can be shaded for large contracts.

OIL ASSOCIATION TO
INCREASE DIVIDEND

According to present plans, the quarterly dividend of the Mountain Producers Association, one of the leading oil producers in the Wyoming field and controlled by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, will be increased at the next meeting. The present dividend is 8 per cent, and the new rate is expected to be 12 per cent.

As a result of continued large production of oil over a period of several years, this company, which, with the Salt Creek Producers Company, controls most of the output of the Salt Creek field, is in a strong position. Stockholders, it would seem, are now to get benefit of the accumulation of profits. In addition there are special developments under way in the company's affairs which are expected to make the stock prominent market-wise.

MARLAND OIL'S
EARNINGS ARE LESS

The Marland Oil concern's consolidated income account for the year 1921 shows these changes as compared with 1920:

	1921	Decrease
Gross	\$8,883,608	\$448,335
Oper exps	5,997,035	\$212,376
Net earnings	2,886,573	2,675,711
Other inc	119,036	37,478
Total inc	3,005,559	2,613,189
Int. and	618,434	\$452,801
Inv add	823,701	\$23,701
Net inc	1,563,424	\$737,191

* Increase.

TWO BIG STEEL
PLANTS ARE MERGED

The Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation, the largest steel casting plant east of Pittsburgh, has acquired the Titusville Forge Company of Titusville, Pa., and the Rockaway Rolling Mills. The Titusville plant specializes in steel forgings used in oil-well machinery, agricultural, marine, electrical and miscellaneous machinery.

The company has just concluded arrangements with one of the largest oil-well supply concerns in the country. The requirements to the oil-well supply company in 1921 were about \$9,000,000.

BELGIAN BUDGET
PROVISIONS MAY
BRING A DEFICITTotal Proposed Expenditures Ex-
ceed Receipts in View by More
Than Billion Francs

The Belgian budget for the fiscal year 1922, according to a report by R. C. Miller of the western European division of the United States Department of Commerce at Washington, provides for total expenditures of 7,459,524,800 francs and anticipated receipts of 6,317,889 francs, leaving a deficit of 1,142,150,931 francs, as compared with 4,581,689,085 francs for 1921. The outstanding points of interest in the situation as presented are (1) the predominant importance of anticipated reparations payments among revenue items, (2) the important deficit of service on the national debt in expenditures (the growth of which practically counterbalances any increase in ordinary receipts or administrative economies), and (3) the reduction in expenditures by 1,138,834,485 francs as compared with 1921, due to the important liquidation of the "ravitalement" (supply) services.

Other noteworthy features are the return to the pre-war practice of combining individual departmental estimates into a general budget, thus making possible a more accurate estimate of the situation as a whole; the inclusion of estimates of certain unlimited credits, which it is said are sufficiently liberal to remove any necessity for supplementary credits during the course of the year and may supply a surplus which can be applied to cutting the deficit in ordinary expenses, and the purely exceptional character of this year's budget, due to an anticipated increase in reparations payments.

Important Revenue Items

The principal items under receipts in francs are:

Reparations receipts: Cash,	2,687,500,000 francs, in kind,
212,500,000 francs; total...	3,000,000,000
Taxes:	
Direct	514,530,000
Indirect (customs, excise,	
registration, domains, etc.)	1,065,324,000
Railroads	1,001,400,000

The estimate of cash reparations receipts from Germany is based on the 1,080,000,000 gold marks accruing to Belgium under the provisions of the Cannes agreement, which appears to have been ratified in the main at the recent meeting of the Reparations Commission in Paris. The reliability of the reparations payments as a budget receipt depends entirely upon the German ability to meet the provisions of the agreement proposed, and it is fairly possible that the present provisions may again be modified during the course of the year. Payments in kind are estimated at a total of 125,000,000 gold marks, or 312,500,000 francs paper, of which coal deliveries estimated at 200,000,000 francs form the principal item.

The yield of ordinary direct taxes is estimated at 25,000,000 francs in excess of 1921, but the war-profits tax estimate is 50,000,000 francs less, and the tax on exceptional profits (which was placed at 25,000,000 francs last year) has been omitted from the present budget. Direct taxes now nominal yield about 33 per cent of the total tax up. Indirect taxes show an increased yield of 378,000,000 francs over 1921, made possible through increased tariff coefficients and rates. Receipts from the new sales tax are placed at 200,000,000 francs. However, although this tax is claimed to be operating satisfactorily, it has been in effect too short a time to make accurate predictions possible.

Principal Expenditures

Budget expenditures include the following important items (in francs): Charges on the public debt... 1,710,748,287; Ministry of Economic Affairs... 1,264,131,725; Government monopolies... 1,853,022,083; Ministry of National Defense... 787,914,677; Ministry of Finance... 429,394,348. Expenditures of the Ministry of Economic Affairs are mainly for reconstruction work, and all but 20,000,000 francs of the total is supposedly recoverable from Germany. The chief outlays are for the following purposes: Indemnities to war sufferers, 600,000 francs; restoration projects in the devastated areas, 450,000,000 francs; advances to communes, 50,000,000 francs; purchases of construction material, 40,000,000 francs; salaries, etc., 35,000,000 francs. Although a large expenditure is represented, it is felt that the return of the devastated regions to a producing basis is of primary importance and should not be retarded.

GOLD ARRIVES FROM NORWAY

The S. S. Bergenstorf has arrived in New York from Norway with 76 cases of gold, valued at \$1,912,946, for the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DE MAR IS WINNER OF MARATHON RUN

Second Man in History of Race to Repeat—Also Breaks Record Held by Zuna

CLARENCE H. DE MAR of Melrose Highlands, winner of the event in 1911, won the twenty-sixth annual American Marathon road race from Ashland to Boston again today and established a new record for the event, covering the 26 miles in 2 h. 18 m. 10 s. The former record was 2 h. 18 m. 57 s. made by Frank T. Zuna in 1921. It was only the second time in the long history of the run that a winner had repeated, the other repeater being J. J. Caffrey of Hamilton, Ont., who won in 1900 and 1901.

DeMar's success after five years of retirement, was unexpected by all but himself and his friends, who knew that he had trained by running to and from his work—a distance of eight miles each way.

Willie Ritola of New York finished second, in 2 h. 21 m. 44 s. The Canadian champion, Albert Smoke of Peterboro, Ontario, an Indian, was third, in 2 h. 22 m. 49 s. Victor Macaulay of Windsor, N. S., was fourth in 2 h. 24 m. 23 s. Willie Rycroft of New York was fifth, Otto Laakso of New York was sixth, Carl W. A. Linder of Quincy, a former winner, was seventh, and Frank T. Zuna of the Paulist A. A. of New York, last year's winner, was eighth.

Harry Erick of New York, was ninth; Edouard Fabre of Montreal, tenth; Clifton Mitchell of New York, eleventh; John Tuomikoski of Boston, twelfth; and William J. Kennedy of Port Chester, N. Y., thirteenth. Fabre and Kennedy were former winners.

Sixty-six of the 78 runners who entered left Stevens Corner, Ashland, promptly at noon in response to the starting pistol fired by G. Y. Brown. All of the six entrants who had previously won the event started. The following are the 12 men who did not start:

2—Daniel C. Hutchinson, Dover, Me.
3—Salvatore Macarelli, Somerville.
4—W. F. McInnis, New York.
5—Glenn E. Condo, Pastime A. C., New York.
48—Harry A. Parker, South Framingham.
54—A. R. Michelson, Cynnet A. C., New York.
55—John Road, Cynnet A. C., New York.
58—M. W. Javara, Brooklyn, New York.
63—F. J. Carbone, Boston.
70—M. J. Lynch, Aloysius Club, Washington, D. C.
73—G. W. Lyons, St. Albans A. A. Y. M. C. A.
75—G. E. Ballet, Allentown (Pa.) Y. M. C. A.

Of this number the only well-known distance runner was M. J. Lynch of Washington, D. C., who has won a number of the previous races. The condition of the roads was very good. The skies were overcast and there was a fair southwest wind blowing which favored the runners.

PICKUPS

Former Boston players representing New York defeated former Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis players representing Boston, 10 to 8, at Fenway Park yesterday. Rush, for four years a Bostonian, pitched the major part of the contest, getting in two fine hits for extra measure while Jones, who wore a Boston uniform six seasons, replaced him and saved the game. Schang, who came to the Red Sox with Ruth and was allowed to get away a year ago, caught the deliveries of his old team mates and made two singles and a three-base hit. Scott, who started his major league career in Boston eight years ago, to remain here, like Jones and Rush, until his past winter—turned upon his old associates, or rather upon their successors, with a pair of two-base hits, a single and a sacrifice, and accepted 11 chances in the field.

The spectacle of George Ruth attired in the regalia of golf, following his team's doings from the grandstand of the circuit, is apparently not as alluring as the more familiar stance of the "home run" pitcher. In the batter's box, Ruth's suspension of more than five weeks will place him under a severe handicap no doubt in his efforts to duplicate his long hits of other years; but it is remembered that in his second greatest year, 1920, when he hit 54 home runs, Ruth did not start on that record until the month of May.

Davis Robertson, one-time star outfielder with the New York Giants, has been given his unconditional release by the Pittsburgh Nationals, according to Secretary Walter Robertson. For a time was a member of the Washington American League Club, is still accounted a heavy hitter. He was a holdout with Pittsburgh when the present season began.

With four players conspicuously in action against the team they played with for so long, with May's—ranking American League pitcher—ready to step into a breach, and with Ruth awaiting the date when he may again take up the home-run burden, there can hardly be any lack of familiar surroundings when these stars set foot in the ball park where Harrison H. Frasee still holds sway.

The Boston Red Sox have released another pitcher, Clifford Best, left-handed pitching prospect from California, being sent to Toronto of the International League. Provision has been made in this case, however, for the player's return to Boston in the fall.

Only one home run was made in either league yesterday. Fournier of the St. Louis Cardinals getting his first four-base drive of the year. Thus far the National League leads the junior circuit in home runs, 16 to 4.

The New York Nationals recently tendered an invitation to George Ruth to work out with them every morning at the Polo Grounds, but the suspended star has declined, saying he prefers to travel around the circuit with his Highlander team-mates.

The owners of the New York American League Club have awarded the contract for their proposed new \$2,000,000 stadium to the White Construction Company, a New York firm.

This Speaker and Wheeler Johnston, who formerly played under Speaker, broke into the four-hit column yesterday.

The New Haven Club of the Eastern League has secured the services of Outfielder Richard Blatter of Concord, N. H., who has up to now been on the reserve list of the New York International. He will join the New Haven team at once.

LONGER PROGRAM FOR THE DRAKE RELAY CARNIVAL

Increase the Number of Special Events to Nine, Making It a Two-Day Affair for the First Time

DES MOINES, Ia., April 16 (Special)—This year's Drake Relay Carnival, the thirteenth annual track meet, which is to be held here on April 28 and 29, will be a two-day affair for the first time.

When the Drake University management, at the request of the Western Conference colleges, decided to hold the relay meet one week later than usual, throwing it on the same dates as the big University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, it was decided to increase the number of events and have programs on two days instead of one.

As a result nine special events, including the pole vault, broad jump, discus throw, running high jump, shotput, javelin throw, 100-yard dash, 440-yard hurdles, and 120-yard high hurdles were added. Heretofore there has never been more than two special events and usually one. They have been the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash and the 120-yard high hurdles. The 440-yard relay also has been added this year.

The large number of entries received for the meet also has enlarged the program as it was necessary to hold preliminaries in all of the special events and to run most of the university relay races in sections. So many high schools have entered that it has been found necessary to divide them in two classes, all of the schools with large enrollments being placed in Class A.

With a few isolated exceptions the Western Conference and Missouri Valley Conference universities will send their full strength here, the University of Kansas, University of Missouri, University of Minnesota, Iowa State College, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois and State University of Iowa having entered teams in all of the relays and men in all of the special events.

As the track at the Drake Stadium is considered one of the fastest in the country, and as more good athletes will be competing than ever before, several records are expected to fall. A. G. Desch of Notre Dame University, who holds the world's record in the 440-yard low hurdles, is believed to have a good chance to lower his mark, and J. L. Murphy of Notre Dame and H. O. Johnson of Illinois, both star high jumpers, may do something startling in that event.

The Iowa and Illinois half-mile relay teams are considered likely to come near the record in that event, and the star Iowa State quartet of half-milers might, with favorable conditions, lower the mark it has held since it was negotiated the distance in 7 m. 52 s. 5 s., an American college record, and the fastest it has ever been run by any team made up of runners from one university. The combined Oxford and Cambridge University teams made better time, however, at the Pennsylvania meet in 1920.

A glance at the records for the meet show that marks have fallen consistently every year except in the war years of 1917 and 1918. The only records that have stood for any length of time are the half-mile relay and the four-mile relay. In 1916 University of Wisconsin athletes set marks in each, their 1 m. 28 s. 4 s. in the half-mile and their 19 m. 3 s. 2 s. in the four-mile being the meet records at this time.

The Drake authorities have re-

curbed the stadium track, have been working on the cinders since last fall, and promise to have everything in readiness for the athletes to break records.

No finals will be run off on the first day of the meet except relay races in the high school Class B section. Preliminaries will be held in all the special events and in the half-mile relay of the college section on Friday. The present winners follow:

HALF-MILE UNIVERSITY	
University Class	
1911—Illinois	1m. 11 s. 5 s.
1912—Kansas	1m. 30 s.
1913—Drake	1m. 33 s. 5 s.
1914—Chicago	1m. 31 s.
1915—Chicago	1m. 29 s.
1916—Wisconsin	1m. 24 s. 5 s.
1917—Northwestern	1m. 29 s. 5 s.
1918—Illinois	1m. 35 s. 5 s.
1919—Michigan	1m. 29 s. 5 s.
1920—Michigan	1m. 29 s. 5 s.
1921—Notre Dame	1m. 29 s. 5 s.

ONE-MILE UNIVERSITY	
1911—Chicago	2m. 24 s. 5 s.
1912—Chicago	2m. 26 s. 5 s.
1913—Chicago	2m. 27 s. 1 s.
1914—Illinois	2m. 29 s. 5 s.
1915—Missouri	(no time)
1916—Wisconsin	2m. 22 s. 5 s.
1917—Illinois	2m. 21 s. 4 s.
1918—Missouri	2m. 29 s.
1919—Nebraska	2m. 26 s.
1920—Illinois	2m. 31 s. 5 s.
1921—Illinois	2m. 22 s.

TWO-MILE UNIVERSITY	
1911—Illinois	5m. 17 s. 2 s.
1912—Kansas	5m. 10 s. 5 s.
1913—Kansas	5m. 20 s.
1914—Purdue	5m. 1 s.
1915—Purdue	5m. 1 s. 5 s.
1916—Purdue	5m. 1 s. 5 s.
1917—Purdue	5m. 1 s. 5 s.
1918—Chicago	5m. 27 s. 2 s.
1919—Notre Dame	5m. 2 s.
1920—Ames	5m. 53 s. 1 s.
1921—Ames	5m. 52 s. 2 s.

FOUR-MILE UNIVERSITY	
1911—Missouri	19m. 56 s.
1912—Wisconsin	18m. 42 s. 5 s.
1913—Northwestern	18m. 26 s. 5 s.
1914—Wisconsin	19m. 3 s. 5 s.
1915—Wisconsin	18m. 42 s. 5 s.
1916—Wisconsin	18m. 2 s. 5 s.
1917—Chicago	18m. 32 s. 5 s.
1918—Ames	19m. 29 s.
1919—Chicago	18m. 56 s. 5 s.
1920—Illinois	18m. 32 s. 5 s.
1921—Illinois	18m. 19 s. 5 s.

HALF-MILE COLLEGE	
1911—South Dakota	1m. 36 s. 1 s.
1912—Coe	1m. 36 s.
1913—Hamline	1m. 33 s.
1914—Hamline	1m. 33 s. 1 s.
1915—Coe	1m. 33 s. 1 s.
1916—Grinnell	1m. 32 s. 2 s.
1917—Wabash	1m. 30 s. 1 s.
1918—Wabash	1m. 37 s. 4 s.
1919—Dubuque	1m. 34 s. 5 s.
1920—Coe	1m. 34 s. 5 s.
1921—Wabash	1m. 31 s. 2 s.

ONE-MILE COLLEGE	
1911—Coe	2m. 26 s. 5 s.
1912—Coe	2m. 29 s. 4 s.
1913—Hamline	2m. 29 s. 4 s.
1914—Coe	2m. 32 s. 5 s.
1915—Coe	2m. 28 s.
1916—Hamline	2m. 31 s. 1 s.
1917—Wabash	2m. 31 s. 1 s.
1918—Grinnell	2m. 44 s. 1 s.
1919—Wabash	2m. 33 s. 4 s.
1920—Coe	2m. 30 s. 3 s.
1921—Cornell	2m. 31 s. 1 s.

TWO-MILE COLLEGE	
1911—South Dakota	5m. 40 s. 1 s.
1912—Morningside	5m. 28 s. 4 s.
1913—No record.	
1914—Yankton	5m. 43 s. 4 s.
1915—Morningside	5m. 17 s. 2 s.
1916—Morningside	5m. 16 s. 1 s.
1917—Morningside	5m. 49 s. 3 s.
1918—Morningside	5m. 22 s. 5 s.
1919—Morningside	5m. 15 s. 2 s.
1920—Wabash	5m. 15 s. 2 s.
1921—Cornell	5m. 11 s. 4 s.

CLARK WINS B. A. A. 160-TARGET EVENT

Two shoot-offs were required yesterday to determine the winner of the opening day's 160-target event at the Boston Athletic Association's annual two-day shoot at the Riverside traps. Jay Clark Jr. of the Boston Athletic Association finally won with a string of 20 straight breaks over T. H. Lewis, New York, and Elmer E. Reed, Manchester, N. H., who had tied with him originally.

The Boston Athletic Association defeated the New York Athletic Club in the five-man and 10-man team events. The score of the five-man shoot was 740 to 729 and in the other the Boston gunners had a breakage of 1410 to 1392 for New York.

First, J. Clark Jr., second, Elmer E. Reed; third, T. H. Lewis.

CLASS B
First, C. F. Peabody; second, G. M. Proctor; third, H. E. Partridge.

CLASS C
First, J. A. Travis; second, J. H. Hardy; third, A. Lister; fourth, Z. T. Goss; fifth, W. H. McCabe; sixth, F. C. Grinnell.

First, W. S. Bucklin; second, S. Hanford; third, G. L. Bishop.

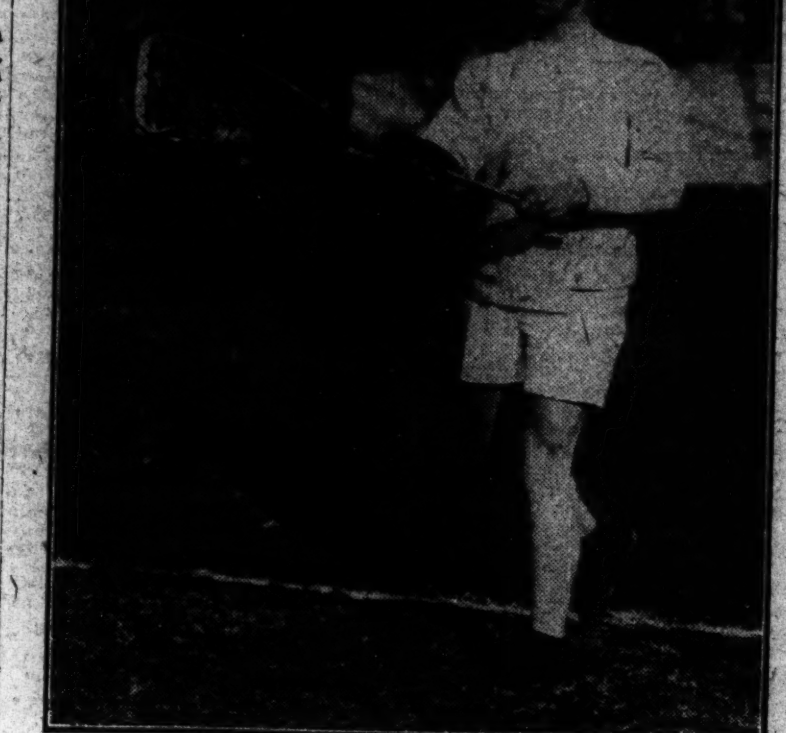
CLASS E
First, J. M. Kendrick; second, A. S. Blackinton; third, W. J. B. Smith.

Clark, J. H. 150
Reed, E. E. 150
Lewis, T. H. 150
Watkins, F. E. 129
Proctor, G. M. 149
Partridge, H. E. 148
Osborn, G. L. 148
Ellis, S. A. 139
Partridge, H. E. 148
Ellis, S. A. 139
Lawrence, T. H. 147
Travers, J. A. 145
Pach, P. 137
Plum, F. 145
McCarthy, W. H. 137
Braden, G. D. 144
Rice, R. F. 143
Blackinton, A. S. 136
Martin, G. H. 143
Barker, R. 136
Smith, L. N. 143
Henderson, G. O. 136
Spotts, E. L. 143
Green, S. A. 136
Guenther, E. C. 143
Bucklin, W. S. 136
Allyn, H. C. 143
Hanford, S. 136
Snow, J. H. 143
Grinnell, F. C. 136
Stewart, C. M. 143
Caldwell, W. M. 136
Williams, F. J. 143
Crory, F. J. 136
Hardy, J. H. 143
Bishop, G. L. 136
Davis, L. H. 141
Stann, E. B. 135

Reinartz has been entered in the pentathlon event in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival, Friday, April 28, and his Muhlenberg student followers expect him to figure prominently in the championship.

FULLER ASKS FOR RELEASE
COLUMBIA, Mo., April 18 (Special)—Myron E. Fuller, Yale '115, will probably be granted a release from a contract to act as head coach of the University of Missouri football team next fall. This information was given out from President J. C. Jones' office this afternoon. Fuller had a splendid offer at Yale, his alma mater, and asked his release on that account.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Nashville 3, Memphis 7.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 2.
Mobile 13, Atlanta 2.
Little Rock 3, Chattanooga 1.



Capt. Edward Stinson Jr., '22, Princeton Varsity Lacrosse Team

PRINCETON WINS FROM HARVARD

Crimson Lacrosse Team Is No Match for Orange and Black

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19 (Special)—Princeton University easily defeated the Harvard lacrosse team here yesterday by the score of 9 to 3. This was the first contest of its kind between the two universities in more than 30 years. Each team scored twice in the first half, but in the second period the Tigers broke away from the Crimson men, netting seven goals, while the visitors counted only one.

Edward Stinson Jr., '22, the Orange and Black leader, played an excellent game throughout, roving all over the field and tallying twice. W. G. Hoffman Jr., '23, led the individual scoring with three successful shots.

J. R. Dallinger '22 of Harvard was forced out of the game in the second half. In the absence of the referee, Coach Nies of Princeton and Coach Catton of Harvard took turns in that capacity. The summary:

PRINCETON	
Stinson, Jr., Edward	3
Dallinger, J. R.	1
Hoffman, W. G.	1
Madden, J. A.	1
McKenney, Winfield	1
Total	
9	

HARVARD	
Porter, Poe	1
Shannon, J. D.	1
Alford, G. D.	1
Hubbell, P.	1
Perlaino, G.	1
Total	
5	

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
Team	Won Lost P. C.
New York	4 1 .800
St. Louis	4 2 .667
Chicago	4 2 .667
Cincinnati	3 3 .500
Pittsburgh	3 3 .500
Brooklyn	2 4 .333
Boston	1 4 .200
Cincinnati	1 5 .167

RESULTS TUESDAY
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 4.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 5.
Boston vs. New York (postponed).
Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH SWEEPS SERIES
CINCINNATI, April 18—By outplaying Cincinnati and winning today's game, 5 to 4, Pittsburgh made a clean sweep of its series here. The Reds drove Carlson from the mound in the seventh inning, and a double play by Grimm, unassisted, came to Hamilton's rescue. The score:

PITTSBURGH	
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh	0 2 0 1 0 3 3 13 0
Cincinnati	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 7 0

Batteries—Carlson, Hamilton and Gooch; Markle, Couch and Wingo. Winning pitcher—Carlson. Losing pitcher—Markle. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 40m.

CUBS TAKE THE ODD GAME
ST. LOUIS, April 18—Chicago won the odd game of the series from St. Louis today, 7 to 5. The result places the team in a tie for second place. New York automatically going into the lead. The locals used five pitchers to no avail. The score:

CUBS	
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago	3 0 0 0 2 0 0 7 13
St. Louis	0 1 0 3 1 0 0 5 12 3

Batteries—Aldridge, Friberg, Freeman and O'Farrell; Pfeffer, North, Benton, Bailey, Gaddy and Ansman. Clemens. Winning pitcher—Aldridge. Losing pitcher—Bailey. Umpires—Sentelle and Klem. Time—2h. 15m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING	
Team	Won Lost P. C.
Minneapolis	5 0 1.000
Columbus	4 0 .667
Kansas City	4 2 .667
Milwaukee	3 3 .500
Louisville	3 3 .500
Indianapolis	2 3 .400
St. Paul	1 5 .167
Toledo	1 5 .167

RESULTS TUESDAY
Kansas City 4, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 7, Toledo 2.
Louisville 8, St. Paul 5.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 5.

NEW GOLF LINKS AT MAMARONECK

New York Athletic Club Buys a 280-Acre Tract

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The Winged-Foot Golf Club, composed of golfers who are members of the New York Athletic Club here, has purchased the 280-acre Altonwood Park in Mamaroneck, N. Y., for the purpose of transforming it into a 36-hole golf course. Construction will begin soon, it was announced, and it is expected to have the links playable by June, 1923.

Charles C. Nobles, president of the new club, stated that as soon as possible the club would go after several of the larger estates in the golf world, including Metropolitan as well as national estates.

"In talking over the situation a few days ago I mentioned that by 1925 we would be in a position to make a try for several of the more prominent estates," said Mr. Nobles. "I was informed, however, that in all likelihood there would be no particular reason for waiting that long. Both courses will be of championship caliber, with a maximum length of approximately 6500 yards. We are planning to have large trees which will permit of our having varying lengths to suit almost all conditions."

So far as is known the New York Athletic Club will be the only organization of its kind in the country to possess its own golf course. With two 18-hole layouts available, it will be in a position to seek championship tournaments, for in addition to being admirably located, it will in itself solve many of the problems that confront golf officials as a result of the ever-increasing fields in championship competitions. It will mean that even with the top-heavy fields of the present qualifying rounds may be run off in a single day, using the two courses, under ideal conditions.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	
Team	Won Lost P. C.
Cleveland	5 0 1.000
New York	3 1 .750
Philadelphia	4 2 .667
Batteries	3 3 .500
Chicago	2 4 .333
Washington	2 4 .333
Boston	1 4 .200
Detroit	1 5 .167

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 10, Boston 8.
Philadelphia 17, Washington 2.
Cleveland 17, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 5, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston (two games).
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

HIGHLANDERS FORGE AHEAD
New York batted and fielded with greater consistency than the Sox did yesterday, and this, coupled with an unwise selection of Manager Duffy in the matter of relief pitchers, turned the lock on the Sox. The game was featured by a diving putout by Chaplin, the Boston catcher, who recovered a short passed ball and elected to try himself to put it on Schang, who tried to score. The play, however, failed, and the Sox were left players, turned in stellar plays. The score:

ININGS	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
New York	0 0 2 0 1 4 1 10 16 1
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 8 14 1

Batteries—Rush, Jones and Schang; Karr, Ferguson, Myers and Chaplin, Ruel. Winning pitcher—Rush. Losing pitcher—Schang. Umpires—Walsh and Connolly. Time—1h. 55m.

ATHLETICS ROLL UP BIG SCORE
WASHINGTON, April 18—At the expense of Walter Johnson, who made his appearance in the year, and of his three successors, the Philadelphia Athletics ran up 17 runs on 18 hits, at the same time holding the locals to 2. Johnson, at first for the visitors, made four singles, stole two bases and fielded wisely. Mack's team now has a clear hold on third place. The score:

ININGS	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Philadelphia	3 1 0 2 3 4 0 17 18 2
Washington	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 3

Batteries—Naylor and Perkins; Johnson, Francis, McGrew, Courtney and Plonkin. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Chill and Owens. Time—2h. 17m.

CLEVELAND 17, ST. LOUIS 2
CLEVELAND, April 18—Every player in the Cleveland lineup got at least one hit in today's game, in which the locals overwhelmed St. Louis, 17 to 2. The lead in what looked like a Purple victory up to that point.

MISSOURI

TOWN'S END SHOPPE
Home Made Dainties
Luncheon Served, Ice Cream, Soda, Sandwiches
At Main Street and Mamersneck Avenue.

Mr. Zimmern Passes Judgment

Morocco's Changing Face

Edwin Arlington Robinson, *From the Painting by Lilla Cabot Perry*

Edwin Arlington Robinson

Mr. Robinson was born at Head Tide, Me., in 1869. His father, Edward Robinson, a grain merchant, moved to Gardiner Me., shortly after and his boyhood was spent there. He attended Harvard and, even in those days, attracted certain understanding friends to him that have never vacil-

There are times when his friends are led to believe that Robinson is a bit surprised at the contemporary furor over his poetry, but it is hard to see why this should be so, for the man must have confidence in his own ability or he would not have stuck so manfully to his ideals throughout the long years. He stands now as an encouraging sign that authentic genius, be it neglected ever so long, must eventually reach that high plane of recognition and respect that is always due it. Robinson is now at the zenith of his career with many years of work before him, and he seems to be in the best of his prime. And he will do them, for praise and adulation do not weaken him as they sometimes weaken other men.

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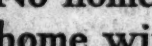
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THE HOME FORUM

Storyteller and Novelist

WHY is it that prose fiction is regarded by many only as a chaff for the burning?

One reason is a lack of an energetic criticism. The streams of tendency, to use Arnold's phrase, are confused. There are a good many yarn-spinners who are posing as novelists, when, in fact, they have no right to bear the title. A yarn-spinner bears the same relation to a novelist that a vaudeville performer does to an actor of drama. In the development of literary forms, the story, or the yarn, comes first and the novel comes last. Prehistoric man beside his light fire produced the former, while the philosopher of human nature, long after the invention of printing, created the latter. The one appeals to the eternal child in the race; the other, in the hands of the masters, arouses the interest of the sage.

What is a "yarn"? It is a rehearsal of a succession of incidents and situations, most effective when it holds the attention in suspense. The action is the supreme thing; all else is incidental. The best recent example, perhaps, is "Main Street." You pick it up; you don't want to put it down. It entertains you for hours, at the same level of culture as when you began it. It has appealed principally to your curiosity—an instinct which, though universal and legitimate, stands low in the grade of emotions.

Now, what is a novel? It is a prose presentation of character in the form of action, usually yet not necessarily involving a plot. "Tristram Shandy" is a novel; it has no plot. With the great masters—Thackeray, Balzac, Dumas—the plot at the best is subordinate. The main things are the people, the Père Goriot, and the Colonel Newcome, their thrills of joy and their heartburns; for in them we see the unrolled drama that is playing within ourselves.

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books all have a dignified movement, but not one of them moves with a rush.

In short, there is a conflict between the craving for the excitement of the yarn and the craving for the culture of self-knowledge. The masters are right when they subordinate plot to character. Good stories are always welcome pastime; yet, after all, humanity is interested, above all things, most in itself; and in the long run they win the highest honors who take us to a higher level of sympathy and aspiration.

What is the answer, then? Why is it that so many of the judicious regard the current fiction with dissatisfaction or contempt? It is because the yarn-spinners are trying to be novelists and the novelists are trying to be yarn-spinners; the result is that the great majority of writers are succeeding in neither way. Forced plots and forced wisdom of experience—how often has the one vitiated a good novel? How often has the other hampered a good story?

The current output of fiction offers a great many examples. Few, in any age, are qualified to be good novelists, because few ever sound human nature to its very depths. Yet every young chick out of his or her eggshell who has any ingenuity or literary cleverness is eager to vie with the masters. And many a writer of high endowment, eager for large sales and percentages, is tempted into claptraps and high heroics. In both cases a hybrid affair results, satisfactory to no one with a critical judgment.

If the discontented will go a step further, for the cause behind the reason, they will find it in themselves. The reading public today, even the judicious, will not permit the conditions in which only good novels can grow and thrive. They will not let an artist develop his characters with artistic leisure. They will not give him the space and time to unfold his drama of human destiny with due power. Our grandparents did this for Dickens and Eliot, but we will not do it for our contemporaries. The cry from publishers and public is for something short, rapid, and startling.

A discriminating, energetic criticism would help to clarify the situation and divert the confused streams of tendency into the proper channels. It would draw a sharper line between yarns and novels. It would seek to urge those whose instinct is for the excitement of narrative to remain within the sphere of the narrative, and to leave the novelists to their own field. Likewise, it should encourage those who have some vital human experience to preserve, more inviolably the integrity of characters. If criticism could do this, we should have better yarns and better novels. If the true novelist today would look to his artistic conscience for guidance, would turn his zeal for publication into zeal for perfection, and would deaden his ear to the cry of the crowd for the mere stimulus of the idle moment, then we should get a sincerer and more impressive record of our age.

April in the Park
FINE mist hung over the park. Only a very occasional umbrella bobbed along the gravel walks under the budding trees. Yet the park did not seem lonely. A few fishing boats drifted beside the river bank, a giant barge came creeping down-stream, and whistles sounded eerily through the mist. The wooded bluffs across the river were deep purple, splashed here and there with red roofs or yellow walls.

The trees were greenish brown; drops of water sparkled at the tips of drooping twigs. Grass plots gleamed softly with pale, tender green. A park care-taker came clumping along the walk, appeared a fluttering bit of paper on his empty stick and clumped on to a garbage can. His yellow-brown clothing was almost the color of the damp tree-trunks. He had a whimsical mouth and gray eyes that twinkled.

The mist thickened to rain. Squirrels scampered to nests in the tree forks or to niches in the wall. I hurried on to a sheltered seat under a brown portico. The care-taker was there before me. He smiled a welcome and nodded out at the drip of rain.

"April showers bring May flowers," said the care-taker, in a crisp, cheery voice, and his eyes beamed with friendly wistfulness. "Can't come none too soon for me," he added. In spite of his staid park uniform there was a hint of the vagabond about him, a hint of the faun, too, as he peered out at the budding trees. The purple of the bluffs across the river deepened and softened. The rain fell straight down like a cool dim curtain. Silence and a sense of remoteness lay about us and was deepened rather than disturbed by an occasional whistle from the river and the blurred rumble of motors on the Drive above the wall.

It was a wistful spring silence filled with the magic of things growing. The care-taker and I sat in comradely quiet. His long stick leaned against his shoulder, his clumsy rubbers were sprinkled with bits of whitish gravel. An umbrella, topped with a shiny rain-coat bobbed past, and the silence settled after the crunching steps.



Perugia, Pearl of Medieval Cities

The Rule of Robert the Gardener

He had some drawbacks as a gardener. He shrank the very place he cultivated. The dignity and reduced gentility of his appearance made the small garden cut a sorry figure. He was full of tales of greater situations in his younger days. He spoke of castles with a humbling familiarity. He told of places where under-gardeners had trembled at his looks, where there were mere swans and swaneries, labyrinthine walks and wildernesses of sad shrubbery in his control, till you could not help feeling that it was condescension on his part to dress your humble garden plots. You were thrown at once into an invidious position. You felt that you were profiting by the needs of dignity, and that his poverty and not his will consented to your vulgar rule. Involuntarily you compared yourself with the swineherd who made Alfred watch his cakes, or some bloated citizen who may have given his sons and his condescension to the fallen Dionysius.

The way that he exercised over your feelings, he extended to your garden, to your diet. He would trim a hedge, throw away a favorite plant, or fill the most favored and fertile section of the garden with a vegetable that none of us could eat, in supreme contempt of our opinion. If you asked him to send you in one of your own artichokes, "That I will, Mem," he would say, "with pleasure, for it is mair blessed to give than to receive." Ay and even when, by extra twisting of the screw, we prevailed on him to prefer our commands to his own inclination, and he went away, stately and sad, professing that "our will was his pleasure," but yet reminding you that he would do it "with feeling." Even then, I say, the triumphant master felt humbled in his triumph, felt that he ruled on sufferance only, that he was taking a mean advantage of the other's low estate, and that the whole scene had been one of those "slights that patient merit of the unworthy takes."—R. L. Stevenson.

Poplar Leaves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The things about my hotel room
Are very neat and staid.
The pillows stand up haughtily.
The towels are arrayed.
In rows along my bath-room rods,
And every single chair
Is stiffly at attention
With a proud and proper air.
And though I move the chairs and put
My books around the shelves,
The things keep starting stiffly on.
They cannot help themselves.

But out my hotel window
There's a yellow poplar tree
With slender, silver branches
And a whisper like the sea.
And when the twilight deepens
Down the dusty city street,
The poplar leaves all patter
Like the sound of dancing feet.
—Rose Henderson.

M

Y FIRST morning view of Assisi was of the church of S. Maria degli Angeli rising like an island out of a sea of mist. It was much like looking down on London with the dome of St. Paul's emerging from a billowy, vapory mass. But the illusion was only temporary for, when the sun touched the cloud it departed to reveal not houses, as would be the case in London, but a fertile plain a-shimmer with olive trees, interspersed with darker vines. Above my hotel on this Mount Subasio, which happily keeps away the cold wind from the tiny ancient city of Assisi, frowns a medieval castle, which had its part, doubtless, in the days when Assisi and Perugia fought for mastery. How picturesque are the narrow streets down which pass, perilously, donkeys laden with forest spoil for the houses which hang miraculously from the mountain-side.

The city is built in ridges and mysterious little by-ways and passages, dark with brooding stone, lead to up cities in this part of Italy. I came to Perugia, where is the market and the business life of the place. Great white oxen swing with a sort of reluctant majesty round dangerous corners, drawing little carts. Women with colored kerchiefs about their heads, framing weather-beaten faces, stay while to gossip in some dark romantic doorway. A shepherd passes on the lower road, driving his flocks aloft with many oburgations and whistlings to his shaggy dog.

Perugia, set upon a hill so that the country drops away from it on every side, is to me the pearl of medieval cities in this part of Italy. I came upon it in the sunshine just as I had viewed Assisi in the mist. My motor bus, labored to the top and set us down finally in a square from the balustrade of which was an enchanting view of valley and environing hills. But the vision of the town itself, gem of the purest ray, makes an extraordinary impression. I stood enraptured before ancient buildings perfect in form and color with a wonder of art in their details. And then the fascination of the streets! I had stood spell-bound at Assisi with its haunting by-ways half in shadow, half sun-flecked; but here the appeal was even stronger: tiny streets, incredibly tortuous, ascending and descending, with a breathless abruptness.

Nor are mere steepness and amazing twists and turns the only subjects for marvel. The color of these city pathways ending abruptly, it may be, at some wondrous door or at a monumental gate of Etruscan or Roman times, is something to remember, something to uplift a man doomed to dwell in a drab city of the plain. What color, what light and shade, what delicate tints and tones, what splashes of lively pigment, imprint themselves upon the memory. Time has been at work mellowing effects and mixing a color scheme more wonderful than any wrought by masters, such as Perugino and contemporary artists who painted the masterpieces now in the Pinacoteca. The collection is housed in the glorious municipal palace with a matchless front. Sideways it gives on to a square with

a thirteenth century fountain of ex-

quisitely carved figures. Everywhere the artist's eye is caught by the bold beauty of green shutters against the chrome or rosy-red of walls or brown doors and window-frames contrasting with the gray of the background. Even the doors themselves are a delight. Here are knockers incomparable in their quaint suggestion of days when manners were less hurried and there was time to knock! What humor and character shine in these old faces of iron and bronze.

I find a place where I can view the Apennines, range on range, as inspiring as the famous panorama of the Alps at Pau. Brown and dusty appear the sloping valleys of the foreground with winter's rust upon them, but deep patches are purple where the shadows fall. Further back is a line of ramparts of a blue of great density; beyond them, again, are heights snow-capped and delicate-looking like mother-of-pearl. I know no finer natural picture than this outspreading of the Umbrian mountains before Perugia's walls.

At Siena I recall the glorious Campo, fan-shaped, tip-tipped a little, so that the upper edge is higher than the "handle," where is situated the town hall and its wondrous tower, the Torre del Mangia, known the world over for its clean, clear beauty. But it is not of this I would speak, marvelously as it evokes the genius of its builder, but of another sight which stirred within me emotions of a more familiar sort. It was the spectacle of the beast market held once a month on a strip of ground outside this ancient walled city. Monstrous horns tossed in the air, hundreds upon hundreds of them. They belonged to oxen which are the peasants' most prized property, coming second only in consideration, to their sons and daughters. Oxen are cared for to such a point that on a "feast" their owners give them wine with water. They know their power as they pull the plows through the furrow in between the vines with astounding dignity and bear themselves always with the confidence of tried friends. They are of unusual size and strength, and one I measured spanned nineteen hands! This was the Lombardy breed of a dark gray. More silvery in tone are the Siennese and pure white the Roman.

—G. D.
Thackeray
He faces posterity as a great figure of rich genius and honest purpose, a purpose occasionally obscured by the force of imagination and the irresistible promptings of humor; weighing mankind in a gloomy balance, but not without hope; and bequeathing to us rich and various treasures of literature, which may well survive, if anything survives.—Lord Rosebery.

Like others, I had skimmed, and sometimes read, the master-pamphlets of the day. Nor wanted such half-insight as grew wild Upon that meagre soil, helped out by talk—And public news.
—Wordsworth

"Instead of the Thorn"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 53 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, occur these words: "Science only can explain the incredible good and evil elements now coming to the surface." It is true that as one views and reviews the world-conditions of the last ten years, he concludes that almost incredible good and equally incredible evil have been in evidence. To the student of Christian Science, trained in the knowledge that God is omnipotent and that good alone has real power, the flowering of great good in the affairs of mankind is not surprising. He knows that, as the Science of Christianity is more widely studied and lived, these manifestations of good will become more general and more diverse. At the same time, the seeming presence of evil in all of its complexities may seem to be multiplied, because brought to the surface.

Christian Science, which goes to the root of all mental action, teaches that such outcroppings of evil, or error, proceed from wrong, erroneous, or evil thoughts—thoughts taught and believed by one or many individuals. Had these same people been given different teaching, different mental training, they might now be channels for good—agencies of helpfulness, rather than of evil and destructiveness. Thought precedes action always. How important, then, that thoughts imparted by parents to children, by friend to friend or teacher to pupil, should be of that character which, later, shall bear good fruit?

In Isaiah we read, "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree." The whole fifty-fifth chapter has to do with that time when peace and plenty shall be known upon this earth. How comforting it is to remember this prophetic saying when we look out upon a world stirred with dissension, or when we regard the spectacle of war, disease, or starvation; or when we look upon the conditions nearer home, where there is a prolific publication of certain kinds of literature teaching and spreading mistaken sensual concepts, with their meager suggestions of impurity, discontent, and depression; or, perhaps, in which disease is described and enlarged upon; or where pessimistic and

cynical utterances aver that our government and statesmen are alike corrupt and inefficient.

In any country where free speech, as it is styled, and a free press are allowed, any cause which is reasonable can utter its message. It is not a surprise, when this is remembered, that, here, a diversity, a complexity of interests should appear busily exhibiting their wares. Some are better than others, some indifferent in many respects; but how heartening it is to realize that the teaching that has truth in it will endure, while that which has not will sooner or later fall.

As in the parable of the sower when a man sowed good seed, finding later this field thick with tares, so in the world this condition is often encountered. It is, indeed, sown thickly with error, and error again brings forth its own kind; but the good seed will grow beside it until the harvest. Little by little, mankind will have its eyes opened to the blessedness and practicality of good, and to the worthlessness and evanescence of evil. After all, the generality of mankind love good. Wherever it is seen, this cheering thing called good is loved. When one is seen to help another, when we behold the kindly smile, the encouraging word, when we note the unselfish woman holding out help to one less fortunate than herself, or the whole-hearted man extending benevolence to his neighbor who is under a cloud, the heart becomes lighter and happier. Good is indeed lovable; good is indeed sought. It is a universal language, needing neither vowel nor consonant to make it articulate.

Christian Science is founded on the allness of God, the allness of good; and wherever it is rightly understood and practiced it is proving its doctrine by its works—healing the sick, comforting the sorrowing, reclaiming the sinner. This teaching of good, with its literature ever sowing good seed, will be instrumental in causing better and still better mental conditions among all mankind. As these improve, as better thoughts are known, so shall better deeds be performed. Then shall we have a world to contemplate where love and honesty, good-will and mutual helpfulness, will be the dominating factors; and, as Isaiah has pictured, then shall come up the fir tree instead of the thorn and the myrtle instead of the brier, for with better sowing there shall be a better harvest.

Unlock the Dawn

Sentinel, break the night with a golden spear—
Why does it stand out in the field like one
Who clings to all the earth with craven
Pushing with his shoulder on the rising sun?
Sentinel, unlock the morning from its chains;
Throw by the bolts from off the eastern door.
Unlock that portal hinging on the plains,
And let the dawn-gate loose its golden store.
Ring out cathedral bells with glorious light,
Sentinel, lift your spear and break the night.
—Edwin Curran.

"Of Such—"

The recognition of children's potentialities is but half the story. We recognize that children are better than we are. Admissions of this occur casually up and down our literature. Cowper, seeking to illustrate the extraordinary humility of the truly great, could find no better simile than "Patient of contradiction as a child." Wordsworth in the description of Helvellyn Fair (Prelude, Book VIII) sees another quality, in which the far outdistances the adult—generosity:

"for the old today
Are generous as the young."
"Who," asks F. W. H. Myers,
"Who with prayers has overtaken
Those glad hours when he would
waken
To the sound of branches shaken
By an early song wild—
When the golden leaves would flicker,
And the loving thoughts come thicker
And the thrill of life beat quicker
In the sweet heart of the child?"
And in one of her beautiful sonnets (in A Little Child's Wreath) Elizabeth Rachel Chapman has summed up these qualities in which children outstrip men. Writing of him
"Who made mankind of little children
learn"
she says:
"Pure, he could feel their splendid
guilelessness;
Kingly, he recognized their royalty;
Longsuffering, he was one with them,
nor less
Grandly magnanimous than they
was he."

We must admit that children's ideals are not our ideals. They have a different standard of values. Though they want, and even condescend to court, our love and our praise, they take little interest in the things we prize. Herrick seizes on this freedom of children from the things we count as wealth. The child who is bidden to bear a flower "Unto thy little Saviour" is "Even as moneyless as he."—L. S. Wood in "The Poetry Review."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1922

EDITORIALS

GERMANY and Russia have done the sensible thing, but in a way that makes it the very reverse of sensible.

The Menace at Genoa

In order to emphasize the fact that they are at peace, they have so acted as to embroil the rest of the European world in controversies which may end in something very far from true peace. They have set an example to the world by mutually canceling, as far as possible, all debts and claims growing out of the war, but they have done it in such a way as probably to put a new stumbling block in the path of the Allies toward the consummation of an equally intelligent agreement.

There are beyond doubt many factors entering into the situation at Genoa today which are not easily perceived by the outside observer, and the influence of which he cannot accurately estimate. But it seems only reasonable to look upon the action of the two nations, which were not over welcome at the Conference, in thus secretly reaching a conclusion between themselves which may or may not be in accord with the plans laid by the more hopeful conferees, as a decided incitement to dissension and to the possible disruption of the gathering. Yet that such an agreement should have been entered into at some time between Germany and Russia has been regarded as inevitable by all the capable observers of the tendency of European politics. Economically the two nations are necessary to each other. If Germany had, in addition to engineering and organizing ability, the necessary capital for the exploitation of the Russian natural resources, no force whatever could withstand the natural tendency to a German domination of Russian industry. It would appear from the treaty just negotiated that both the Germans and the Russians think that this lack of capital will not materially impede the rapid development of their mutual interests. If, under German tutelage, Russia does show signs of emerging from its present deplorable state, the first effect will be to further affright France and to rouse again, to the terror of Europe, the spectre of Russian millions led and dominated by German militarism.

The danger of the present situation at Genoa is that this spectre may seem very real to the representatives of the other governments there gathered. That there is among such leaders as Lloyd George and Poincaré some resentment against the emphatically discourteous method by which the Russo-German treaty was effected is only natural. Diplomats who see their plans thus rudely interfered with are likely to seize upon almost any weapon with which to discipline the obstructionists. The weapon at hand is the fear of Europe lest Germany may "come back" in a military sense, and that return, it will be believed, is presaged by this intimate alliance effected between the Teuton and the Slav in the face of the disapprobation of the rest of Europe.

What is done at Genoa in the next three or four days will mean much to the welfare of the world. It is not entirely out of the question that extreme action might even set the drums to beating, and the armies to marching again in the neighborhood of the Rhine. To avert this the world will look to Lloyd George more than to any one man. He is confronted by a situation more menacing and more perplexing than that which history records as having demanded attention at the hands of any diplomatist. Not without a fire in the rear, he has at once to consider the well-being of all Europe and the temper of the British electorate, to which the chances are he will have to appeal shortly after his return home. If there be factional antagonism to him in his own country, that is only the condition with which every statesman who leads a party must necessarily expect to cope. But so far as the moral sentiment of the world is concerned, so far as it may have bearing upon the efforts of a statesman, the record made by Lloyd George in his endeavor, almost without interruption since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, to maintain peace, to make such concessions as would contribute to peace, and to advance in every way the interests of the world as a whole without abandoning the immediate interests of the country which he represents, deserves and is probably receiving the approbation and support of unprejudiced people holding to the international view. In the situation now confronting him he deserves the helpful thought of all the world.

WHAT foreign policy would the French Liberal opponents of Premier Poincaré pursue if intrusted with the executive power? As yet the Liberal opposition is in a disorganized state, but some indication can be obtained from the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Ligue de la République, which was founded about a year ago by such men as Paul Painlevé, who was Premier during the disastrous year of 1917, and Senator Herriot, the energetic Mayor of Lyons, who declined an offer to become a member of the Poincaré Cabinet.

Louis Loucheur, former Minister of Munitions and later of the Liberated Regions, is another important French politician whose ideas do not coincide with those of Premier Poincaré, notably on the subject of reparations. While a member of the Briand Cabinet he concluded, with Walter Rathenau, the famous Wiesbaden agreement by which Germany would have been allowed to repair some of the damages with German materials and German workmen, instead of paying in cash. Among the speakers at the meeting of the Ligue de la République was Victor Bérard, who, like M. Painlevé, is a professor at the Sorbonne, and, also like him, an inspiring representative of

that liberal-minded and generous France about which the world ought to know more.

The foreign program of these "Republicans" (which in France means exactly the opposite of what it does in the United States) was summarized by Jean Hennessy, a Deputy of the Charente, who presided. After emphasizing the interdependence of all nations and the dangers to France of isolation, he advocated a foreign policy that would be truly democratic, as opposed to nationalistic. He reproached the leaders of the Government for having learned nothing from the war, for being animated by reactionism, and for being under the influence of financial interests, "who presume to dictate governmental action without accepting corresponding responsibility before the public."

The foreign policy of France since the armistice he characterized as a series of errors, instancing the military expeditions in Syria, the "fruitless and expensive" attacks on the Russian revolutionists, the blunders at Washington, and "the failure to understand the economic difficulties that today harass other European nations." After scoring past governments for their "partial abandon of our reparation claims from Germany without obtaining anything in return," he advocated that the attempt to make Germany pay in cash be abandoned as hopeless, and that instead the Germans be allowed to repair the devastated regions with their own materials and their own workmen, a plan that had already been accepted by the French Federation of Labor as the most practical. But the "Bloc National," said M. Hennessy, "under cover of sentimental reasons, which too often hide private greed, would have none of it." This bold declaration of the French Deputy, who is himself one of the wealthiest men in France and not a Labor leader, seems to confirm the contentions of the Germans that they were not allowed to do the repair work instead of paying in cash because such a method would preclude private profits for French contractors.

Instead of continuing to recruit and arm the natives of Africa, thereby maintaining an attitude of isolation, M. Hennessy would pursue a policy of friendship and conciliation with other democracies, and instead of signing a separate military alliance with England against Germany, he would merely continue the cordial relations of the Entente and draw up, in addition, a general European pact, which would be a pact of peace. "Such a policy," he said, "would offer to Europe a Society of European Nations, which would be a necessary support of an intercontinental Society of Nations and the first attempt to form a Europe of which the states would be united by a federal bond." At Genoa, therefore, M. Hennessy contended, France ought to be present, not to defend primarily her own special interests, but to "recognize that the interdependence of nations is such that our private interests are often merged with the interests of all."

WITH the gradual extension and adoption in many of the states and cities of America, as well as in many European nations, of the system somewhat indefinitely catalogued as contributory retirement pension or annuity provisions, those who are being called upon to share in bearing the added burden of taxation are very properly beginning to inquire into the detailed workings of the plan. The movement has the distinct advantage, first of all, of appealing to the public as a measure inducing thrift, for in all, or nearly all of the plans worked out, it is provided, as a condition precedent, or as the basis of the entire system, that the prospective beneficiary must contribute a certain fixed percentage of his earnings to be set apart and conserved, in the case of a public employee, by the city, state, or other government employing him. This accumulation, with its earnings, is paid to the beneficiary or to others whom he may name, upon his retirement, either in a lump sum or in the form of an annuity, according to the provisions of the particular law under which the system has been created.

Up to this point the transaction is one in which the public is not greatly interested, save in its capacity as conservator or fiduciary. But as an inducement to the continuance of this program of thrift there is sometimes added, as in the case of the proposed measure extending the system to the employees of the city of Boston not otherwise provided for by pension laws, a provision that there shall be set apart from the funds of the public raised by taxation a sum equal to the accumulated annuity fund contributed by the worker. It is here that the interest of those not among the beneficiaries of the system is aroused. The added payments, equaling or exceeding the fund created by the enforced thrift of the beneficiary, constitute a pension pure and simple, to be paid to those in whose selection or appointment the people taxed had no direct voice.

Presumptively, of course, the beneficiaries will be those who have earned public consideration by long and faithful service, but, in fact, the measures creating such funds do not always seem to be hedged about by the proper safeguards. Were the proposed beneficiaries to be only those who have passed a prescribed civil service test, followed by continuous acceptable service, one objection which might be raised to the plan would be removed. But there is a weak place in any proposal of this kind which seeks to extend the benefits which should accrue only to a qualifying few to those who may, for reasons which the public will never be able to investigate very closely, be retired permanently upon pensions after short and possibly unacceptable service. Thus many or few of the appointees of the mayor of a city or the governing board of a county may be permitted to participate in a fund the only limit on the size of which is the taxing limit of the governmental body affected.

In the proposed measure affecting Boston and Suffolk County, to cite a specific instance, provision is made for retirement for "disability" caused by certain specified happenings or contingencies. This makes the measure, besides

an annuity and pension provision, virtually an insurance against whatever may incapacitate the beneficiary, and all this without the usual safeguards which custom and prudence have dictated in such matters.

But these points, which might be urged in opposition to a particular measure, should probably not be set up against a general proposition which includes, as its basic condition, provision for the care and comfort of worthy public servants. In theory, and fundamentally, the undertaking is commendable and sound, but there is apparent need for care, in working out the details and in apportioning the costs and benefits, that no injustice be done to those who must share in bearing the burden without compensating benefits, and that the public bounty be not carelessly distributed.

A COMMITTEE report made to the council of the National Civil Service Reform League deals at some length with existing conditions in the United States relating to the appointment and tenure of presidential postmasters, so-called. As to the showing of alleged facts, the report discloses nothing that has not been quite freely discussed by political writers since the early months of the Harding Administration. The recommendations urging the adoption of a policy strictly in accord with the theory of civil service are along much the same lines as those heretofore adhered to by the league and its sympathizers.

The public, in analyzing and appraising the indictments which the committee brings against both former President Wilson and President Harding, should not be unmindful of the fact that in actual practice neither the Democrats nor the Republicans have ever been, as parties, very strongly committed to the civil service doctrine. Leaders of both parties have been forced by public opinion to approve it in theory, but many circumstances have combined to make its practical application impossible in maintaining the equilibrium of old-fashioned partisan machines.

It is made to appear affirmatively, and probably the record verifies the showing, that in applying a somewhat strict civil service rule to the appointment of first-class postmasters, Mr. Wilson refrained from promulgating the order until a few weeks subsequent to his second inauguration. In addition to assuring himself that the desirable posts had been filled by his own partisans during the four years of his incumbency, it appears that provision or exception was made to the effect that the rule as to selection should not apply in the case of postmasters whose terms should expire by limitation thereafter. This exception, in conjunction with the liberal dispensing of party patronage prior to its promulgation, was quite clearly designed to assure the retention of their places by the selected incumbents, and was to that extent in violation of the basic theory of the civil service law.

That is the case which the committee makes out against Mr. Wilson. Of Mr. Harding it is made to appear that in response to insistent partisan appeals he so far modified the Wilson order as to make possible its practical nullification by providing for a preferential selective system in the appointment of postmasters. According to the report made by the committee it was arranged that a choice of nominees might be made from a list of three of the eligibles showing the highest efficiency percentage as a result of the civil service test. By this method it is claimed that the one selected would, in the great majority of cases, be a Republican, and that a virtual evasion of the rule was made possible under a more or less plausible color of conformity with the prescribed regulation.

All of this goes to show little beside the fact that the overweening tendency of politicians, of whatever party or degree, is to appropriate the desired spoils of battle in the greatest possible measure. The apparent desire is to avoid offense to the known public sentiment in favor of a substantial compliance with the rule, but the temptation also is to reap all possible partisan benefits of political victories. The remedy, if one is sincerely sought, might easily be pointed out. It is by act of Congress providing that all postmasterships be brought within the competitive classified regulation, and that selections, preferably probationary, be made on the merit plan, as in all other cases within the purview of the civil service rule.

ANY precise definition of the novel-form is obviously impossible, for it is an arrangement in letters that changes its proportions with every era.

It is easy enough to assert, as the dictionary does, that it is a fictitious representation of real life, but this hardly gets one very far when we consider Anatole France's "Penguin Island" or Cervantes' "Don Quixote," for instance. They are indubitably novels, and it is an emphatic truth that both of them are very far from a representation of real life, although as documents commenting upon life they are valuable. "Penguin Island" satirized French society, and "Don Quixote" was primarily written to poke fun at the pseudo-romantic-robustic novel of its day. There would seem to be no limits to the novel-form if the material is impregnated with that sustained quality and atmosphere that make it an imaginative reality. Therefore when we note a certain tendency in contemporary American fiction that would seem to deserve disapproval, it is rather difficult to assert that it is an ingredient alien to good fiction. Nothing is alien to good fiction if the workman is large enough for his task.

The peculiar trend that appears in contemporary American fiction is the introduction of real characters into imaginative material. In the first place, one is treading upon perilous ground in asserting that it is bad art, for some of the greatest novels were concerned with historical figures. For instance, there is a whole row of Alexander Dumas' romances, Muhlbach's tales, the novels of

Eckmann-Chatrion, and some of the works of James Fenimore Cooper. One might go on for paragraphs pointing out excellent examples of this facet of the fictional form. But the figures in these romances were universal figures. They engrossed the attention of nations, and they had taken a fairly permanent position in the perspective of their day. Perhaps the best way of pointing out the objection to the modern trend is to explain that there is a difference between historical figures and real figures. The historical figures are fair game for the imagination, and in themselves they sum up certain universal qualities that are best presented through their aspect. But the real figure is of no particular importance to his time. And by real figures is meant some of the characters in two American novels which have just been published, namely, "The Fair Rewards," by Thomas Beer, and "Peter Whiffle," by Carl Van Vechten. The introduction of Clyde Fitch, for instance, into "The Fair Rewards" arouses a meretricious interest. Clyde Fitch was a clever playwright and, perhaps, a fit example of the New York life of his day, but the average reader of "The Fair Rewards" will be less concerned with the book as an example of the novel-form than he will with the personal gossip about Mr. Fitch. The same truth applies to the figures in "Peter Whiffle." One cannot but feel that these two American novelists have introduced real characters under their own names in their novels, not because they were essential to the schemes of the books, but because they would arouse a rather scandalous interest in the people who knew the real characters. In "The Honorable Peter Stirling," Paul Leicester Ford is supposed to have depicted Grover Cleveland, but he disguised the character in sufficient fictional form to hide the near reality. Grover Cleveland was a contemporary, and no contemporary can be a historical figure. It takes the multitudinous veils of Time to drape the realities and reveal the permanence.

This modern trend of picturing authentic personalities under their own names in fiction is to be deplored, for, leading as it does a meretricious interest to the books, it also cheapens the form of the novel. In handling real characters the modern novelist deliberately subjugates his book to a limited horizon. He cannot rise above these people, but must build about them a mise-en-scène that stretches toward no horizons. It is altogether too much like club-room gossip. American fiction now stands upon the threshold of a great promise. It is a matter of the future as well as of the present and, being so, the younger American writers should approach their tasks with the humility of disciples about to engage in a momentous project.

Editorial Notes

MUTUAL appreciation and good will between Great Britain and the United States is to be promoted in lasting fashion through the generosity of Sir Charles Wakefield, once Lord Mayor of London, who is to present to the American Nation busts of William Pitt, Edmund Burke, and Lord Bryce. The gift is in a measure a return for the statues of Washington and Lincoln that were given to Great Britain. The Bryce and Burke busts will be placed in Washington. That of Pitt will go most appropriately to Pittsburgh. No figures in British history could be better chosen for this international memorial project than the three eminent friends of the United States selected by Sir Charles. Every incident of this kind adds to the peace and welfare of two great nations and of the world.

THE annual migration of the fur-seal herd from the South Pacific to the Pribiloff Islands in Behring Sea has begun. When Alaska was bought from Russia by the United States, this herd numbered between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000. Unrestricted pelagic killing reduced the herd till it was only about 250,000 in 1891. The United States, after years of persistent effort to obtain international agreement that would preserve the animals from extinction, succeeded in 1911 in arranging a four-power pact—between Russia, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States—to protect the seal herd. This was considered humane progress. After great labor a four-power pact was recently drawn up at Washington to discourage the killing of human beings in the Pacific regions. If it was possible through persistence to get a four-power pact to stop the killing of seals, and a second four-power treaty as to men, why is it thought impossible by some to get a ten or twenty or fifty five-power pact to end the wholesale slaughter of human beings?

THOUGH the United States House of Representatives justifiably accorded a full measure of response to the jokes and quips of Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts during the treaty-navy debate, it is a pity that its members should allow themselves to be carried away by such chatter as his remark that Congress is ready "to lavish millions on prohibition and only pennies on the flag." Whatever may be individual opinion regarding the big or little Navy issues, it is certain that prohibition in the United States is a settled question, the enforcement of which must be provided for by Congress. There are many people, moreover, who regard the prohibition issue as being of fully as great importance as the Navy issue. Yet we read that the House thoroughly enjoyed the Representative's taunt.

THERE was much rejoicing, especially among shopkeepers in Constantinople recently, when two tourist steamers arrived with 1000 Americans on board. Merchants were greatly excited, it is said, and the travelers were fairly pulled into bazaars in the eagerness of the proprietors to sell goods. It was common report in the city that there were eighty millionaires among the visitors. This big estimate was doubtless due to the relativity between a great population including 150,000 refugees without money and 1000 Americans with a fair amount of ready cash. There are other cities and some governments in the Old World that look on America as the Constantinople tradesmen did on the tourists. They see two-thirds of the world's gold stored in the United States, and are naturally eager to get some of it.

The Theory of Employees' Pensions

Reality in Fiction

A French Liberal Program